The Wellsboro Gazette.

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Wellsboro Gazette.

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3 Weeks	5 50	6 50	7 50	8 00	9 00	16 00	24 00
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2 Months	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
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6 Months	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
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BUSINESS CARDS.

F. W. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT Law, Mansfield, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

GEO. W. MERRICK. ROB'T K. YOUNG.
MERRICK & YOUNG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wellsboro, Pa. Office in Cameron & Packer's new block.—May 14, 1888.

H. P. ERWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR, Wellsboro, Pa. Fine custom tailoring at fair prices. Good fits guaranteed in every case. Shop over *Agitator* office.—Nov. 16, 1887

WRIGHT & CONEVERY,
JOB PRINTERS, in Wright's new block, Main street, over the dirty store. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

FRANK H. ROSE,
DENTIST. Office over C. C. Mathers & Co's. store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 22, 1889

GEO. W. NAYLE,
HARNESS MAKER, Crafton-Street, between Main and Pearl, Wellsboro, Pa. Light and Heavy, Double and Single Harness made to order on short notice. The largest stock of Horse Furnishing Goods in Tioga county.—Mar. 4, 1885.

O. H. DAVIS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. Established 1847. Leading English and American companies represented. Special features attending insurance on farm property. Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 23, 1888-1y

RAILWAY GUIDE.

FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS.

Took effect May 18, 1890.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Division.

Going North (Read up.) 8	4	2		Going South (Head down.) 1	3	5
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8 25	2 35	9 50	Lyons	7 25	10 10	6 25
7 55	1 55	9 25	Geneva	8 20	12 40	6 50
7 33	1 33	8 52	Dresden	8 53	1 23	7 23
7 00	1 05	8 25	Himrods	9 07	1 55	7 40
6 50	12 55	8 15	Dundee	9 18	2 15	7 52
6 27	12 33	8 00	Watkins Sta.	9 42	2 48	8 13
6 05	12 08	7 43	Beaver Dams	10 02	3 17	8 32
5 40	11 40	7 15	Dp Corning Ar	10 30	4 00	9 00

Corning, Cowaneseque & Antrim Div.

6	10	8	STATIONS	1	3	7
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2 50			Dp Antrim Ar	1 00		
3 10			Summit	12 42		
3 25			*Round Top	12 30		
3 30	11 45	7 05	WELLSBORO	12 15	6 10	7 20
3 37	11 37	7 10	Stokesdale	12 08	6 02	7 12
4 05	12 15	7 13	Stokesdale Junc.	12 05	6 00	7 10
4 12	12 22	7 20	White Valley	11 58	5 51	7 03
4 14	12 23	7 23	Middlebury	11 45	5 43	7 00
4 18	12 30	7 27	Holiday	11 40	5 38	6 55
4 26	12 40	7 36	*Hammond	11 32	5 28	6 47
4 32	12 50	7 45	Tioga	11 25	5 20	6 38
4 42	1 02	7 55	Lainhop	11 16	5 10	6 28
4 55	1 15	8 05	Lawrenceville	11 08	4 59	6 20
5 02	1 17	8 11	Lintley	11 05	4 48	6 15
5 10	1 21	8 17	Presho	10 33	4 38	6 00
5 30	1 50	8 40	Ar Corning Dp	10 25	4 15	5 45

Pine Creek Division.

10	6	STATIONS.	1	3
P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
12 15	4 15	WELLSBORO	11 45	5 25
12 08	4 07	Stokesdale	11 52	5 48
12 00	4 00	Stokesdale Jun.	12 05	6 00
11 41	3 50	*Marsh Creek	12 17	6 14
11 31	3 44	Ansonia	12 22	6 20
11 16	3 35	*Four Mile Run	12 32	6 30
11 00	3 25	*Tiadaghton	12 42	6 41
10 40	3 10	Blackwell's	1 00	7 15
10 13	2 50	Cedar Run	1 28	7 30
9 55	2 15	Waterville	2 15	8 27
9 00	1 45	Jersey Shore	2 45	9 00
7 25	1 15	Newberry Junc	3 15	9 25
7 25	1 05	Williamsport	3 25	9 45
A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.

Cowanesque Branch.

24	6	8	STATIONS.	1	7	23
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M
6 00	5 30	8 40	Ar. Corning Dp	10 35	5 45	6 20
4 23	4 40	7 55	Lawrenceville	11 15	6 25	6 05
4 26	4 18	7 38	Nelson	11 37	6 48	5 38
4 10	4 07	7 25	Elkland	11 50	7 01	5 28
3 00	4 02	7 20	Osceola	11 56	† 06	9 40
2 35	3 50	7 00	Acad'y Corners	12 07	7 19	10 10
2 25	3 47	7 07	Knoxville	12 10	7 23	10 17
2 05	3 27	6 50	Cowanesque	12 20	7 33	10 43
1 40	3 00	6 32	Westfield	12 37	7 49	11 00
1 25	2 22	6 43	Potter Brook	12 37	7 50	11 22
1 15	2 19	5 41	Elmer	12 39	7 53	11 30
1 05	2 16	5 35	Harrison Valley	12 45	8 00	11 45
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

FALL BROOK RAILWAY.—A train leaves Blossburg at 12.25 p. m., Somerville at 12.45 and arrives at Fall Brook at 1.05 p. m. Returning, it leaves Fall Brook at 2.00 p. m., Somerville at 2.20 and arrives at Blossburg at 2.40 p. m.

*Flag station.

CONNECTIONS.—At Lyons with Main Line, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Trains 2, 4 and 6, make close connections for all points East and West. Sleeping and Drawing-room Cars from Lyons to Syracuse, Albany, New York and Boston. Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Geneva—With Auburn Branch N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.—With Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre R. R. Dresden—With Penn Yan Branch S. G. & C. Railway.

Himrods—With Northern Central R. R.

Corning—With N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., and D. L. & W. R. R.

Lawrenceville—With Tioga R. R.

Jersey Shore—Beech Creek R. R.

Williamsport—Close connections to and from Kouvo, Philadelphia and all points South, via P. & R. R. R. Sleeping Cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia.

W. H. NORTHROP, *Passenger Agent.*
G. R. BROWN *General Supt.*

Addison & Pennsylvania R. R.

GOING SOUTH. 5	3	1	STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. 2	4	6
P.M.	P.M.	A.M		A.M	P.M	A.M
2 35	5 45	10 25	Dp Addison Ar	8 00	4 45	12 15
2 54	6 00	10 41	Freeman's	7 45	4 30	11 58
3 20	6 16	11 01	Nelson	7 20	4 12	11 32
3 26	6 23	11 18	Elkland	7 14	4 04	11 15
3 45	6 38	11 20	Osceola	7 10	3 53	10 50
4 30	6 55	11 25	Acad'y Corners	6 55	3 38	10 18
4 34	6 55	11 38	Knoxville	6 55	3 26	10 30
4 37	7 00	11 32	Cowanesque	6 45	3 20	9 53
4 55	7 14	11 59	Westfield	6 40	3 18	9 45
5 25		12 18	Raitnesville		3 00	8 40
5 40		12 28	Dp		2 45	8 05
6 17		12 40	Ar		2 34	7 25
6 40		1 00	Ar		2 00	6 55

Additional train leaves Addison at 7.20 a. m. arrive at Galeton at 11.

F. E. MARK, M. BARBER, Supt.

NEW WAGON SHOP

IN WELLSBORO

S. & R. S. HOUGHTON

have opened a wagon shop in Crafton Street (Wheeler's old stand) where they will make a specialty of patterns.

Wagon repairing, of every variety a specialty. A supply of wagons kept constantly on hand. All kinds of wagon materials and stock made to order.

COLES HOTEL

Bath Room and Barber Shop

JOHN L. COYLE, Prop'r.

Shampooing and dyeing, shaving and hair cutting done in the best style. Best located and best equipped shop in Wellsboro. Two doors east Postoffice.

Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, etc., and soda fountain in connection.

B. PAGAN,

Optician and Jeweler,

WELLSBORO, PA.

Having made the treatment of the eye a study, I am prepared to fit the eyes of those afflicted with defective vision in the best and most skillful manner. I use the best lenses and glasses that can be procured. A perfect fit guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

A large and elegant line of Solid and Silver-plated Ware. All the newest designs in Jewelry, Rings, etc. B. PAGAN.

Wellsboro, March 21, 1889.

HUGH YOUNG, *Pres.* W. D. VANHORN, *Cashier.*

THE

Wellsborough National Bank

ORGANIZED, OCT. 9, 1888.
CHARTERED, NOV. 10, 1888.

Capital paid in, - - - $50,000
Authorized Capital, - - $150,000

DIRECTORS.

JEROME B. NILES, JNO. N. BACKER,
B. N. MCCOY, CHAS. TUBBS,
ALEX. POLLOCK, D. L. DRAKE,
HUGH YOUNG, W. D. VANHORN,
E. B. BACKER.

Our facilities for prompt collections are unsurpassed.

The management is liberal and up to the times. No charges are made to customers for collecting checks or for drafts on any point in this country or Europe.

Interest paid on time deposits.

We discount paper at six per cent. only.

We respectfully solicit your business, and if we get it we will do our best to keep it.

Wellsboro, Pa., April 25, 1889.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO, PA

J. L. ROBINSON, Pres't. J. M. ROBINSON, Cashier.
L. L. BAILEY, Assistant Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $100,000

This Bank transacts a general banking business, makes collections, sells drafts on Europe, and gives prompt attention to all business at lowest rates.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Steamship tickets by first-class lines to and from New York.

With a record of twenty-three years of prudent and successful management, marked by a steady growth of both Capital and Patronage this Bank does business on as liberal terms as are consistent with safe banking.

Wellsboro Pa., March 3, 1888.

ERIE'S NEW TIME TABLE

In effect May 11, 1890

WESTWARD.

Trains leaving Elmira as follows

No 7, Chicago & Grand Trunk Express	2 15 a.m
No 3, Chicago Express via Salamanca	5 51 "
No 29, Local to Hornellsville	8.55 "
No 17, Rochester Express	1 35 p.m
No 15, Monitor to Hornellsville	4 35 "
No 1, Day Express	6 45 "
No 101, To Rochester	6 10 "
No 11, Local to Hornellsville	9.27 "
No 5, Chicago & St. Louis Vestibuled	11.13 "
No. 103, Rochester Way	6.50 a.m

EASTWARD.

Trains leaving Elmira as follows:

No 4 St. Louis Express	3 00 a m
No 16, Monitor to Binghamton	7 50 "
No 2, Chicago & Grand Trunk Express	9 00 "
No 18, Local to Susquehanna	10 05 "
No 8, Chicago & St. Louis, Vestibuled	2 58 p.m
No 24, Local to Susquehanna	6 00 "
No. 12, Chicago Express.	10 28 "

The Tioga train leaving Elmira in the morning now leaves at 9.40, instead of 9.50 as formerly.

The Perfect Wonder

Has caused many of our citizens to rejoice over the new method which relieves them from all pain in extracting aching tooth, and by-standers are amused to witness smiles in place of tears

This new discovery was introduced in Wellsboro on the 7th inst., at Dr. A. B. EASTMAN'S office, where it may be found at all hours.

No Unconsciousness! No Danger! No Risk!

AND ONLY 25 CENTS EXTRA COST.

Below we give a few names of the happy patients who will more fully explain the "Wonder" H G Rowland, E. J Flaitz, Harvey Mosier, Edward Dolan, Benj. F. Wheeler, Mrs. Crelgiton, Anna Morrow, Mrs James Hazlett, Mrs. Rose McInroy, Mrs. R. J. Hall.

Wellsboro, May 15, 1890-3m.

GARDNER'S

Insurance Agency

WELLSBORO, PA.

Representing the following Companies.

Imperial of London, Hartford, American Central, Springfield, Citizens, Fidelity and Casualty.

Fires are inevitable! Accidents will happen Don't fail to insure. L. A. GARDNER.

Wellsboro, Pa., January 9, 1891—1yr.

GEORGE BOWER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR

300 E. Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Stylish French, English and Domestic Goods Constantly on Hand.

Dress Suits a Specialty!

All orders will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE BOWER.

Elmira, N. Y., December 10, 1890.

Tioga County People

When you visit Corning, N.Y., do not fail to call at the

CRYSTAL CITY

One Price Clothing House,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, near the Erie depot.

First-Class Tailoring Department

connected with the house

Corning N. Y., Oct. 9 1890 L. MYERS

PATENTS,

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained and all business relating to Patents attended to. Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite the Patent Office and we can obtain patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send by express, drawing or photo. with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed.

A pamphlet 40 pp. containing full instructions, and the rules and fees and how to obtain Patents, and the Patent Office, sent free on request. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office Washington D. C.

DAVID W. LEWIS & CO

Farm Produce on Commission

177 & 179 Chambers Street,

Between Washington and Greenwich Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Will sell butter, cheese, eggs, etc., and send proceeds the day after goods are received. Refer by permission to the Editors of the Wellsboro Gazette.

Death Deposed.

Death stately came to a young man and said,
"If thou wert dead
What matter?" The young man replied,
"See my young bride,
Whose life were all one blackness if I died,
My land requires me and the world's self too,
Methinks, would miss some things that I can do."

Then Death in scorn this only said,
"Be dead,"
And so he was. And soon another's hand
Made rich his land.

The sun, too, of three Summers had the might
To bleach the widow's hue, light and more light,
Again to bridal white.
And nothing seem'd to rise beneath the sun
But His work undone.

But Death soon met another man whose eye
Was Nature's spy,
Who said: "Forbear thy too triumphant scorn.
The weakest born
Of all the sons of men is by his birth
Heir of the Might Eternal, and this Earth
Is subject to him in his place.
Thou leav'st no trace.

"Thou, the mook Tyrant that men fear and hate,
Grim, fearless Fate;
Cold, dark and wormy thing of loss and tears!
Not in the sepulchers
Thou dwellest, but in my crimson'd heart,
Where while it beats we call thee Life. Depart!
A mope, a shadow, into any gulf,
Out of this world, which is not thine,
But mine.
Or *stay!*—because thou art
Only Myself."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AVENGED AT LAST;

Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER IX.

It was several weeks before either Eugene or his mother took any steps to learn any particulars of the man who bore such a strange resemblance to Alphonse Bregy.

Eugene had opened a grocery in Harlem, and one day while in a drug store he was looking over the directory, without any special object other than to pass the time while the clerk filled a prescription for his mother.

When he turned to the "E's" the thought flashed through his mind to look for Mr Emerick's address. He found it, and, taking a note-book from his pocket, he entered both the residence address and that of the office.

The first time he was down-town he sought out the place on Pearl street and entering the office he inquired of one of the clerks if Mr. Emerick was in. Had Mr. Emerick been there Eugene would hardly have known how to act, but he had good reason to believe that the gentleman for whom he was inquiring was in a foreign land; so he took the risk in order to get a look round the office and try to learn something of his whereabouts.

It chanced that the clerk to whom Eugene addressed his inquiry was Gooch, and it also happened that Mr. Bellow had forgotten to tell that individual not to inform any one where Mr Emerick had gone Consequently when Eugene asked "Is Mr Emerick in?" Gooch replied "No, sir, he is not. He is at Buenos Ayres by this time."

"How soon will he return?" asked Eugene.

"It may be next month, may be next year and may be never," was the reply.

"Poor chance of seeing this father of mine," thought Eugene

Then, after a moment's pause, he turned to the clerk and merely said "Thank you, good-day," and turned on his heel.

The door of the office was fitted with a patent air spring and as the door was closing quietly Eugene heard a voice call out inside:

"Gooch, you fool, why did you tell that fellow that Mr Emerick was in Buenos Ayres?"

The closing of the door shut off the reply, but the remark set Eugene to wondering, and when he reached home he told his mother what he had heard

"Eugene," said his mother, "I am as sure as I am living that the man who went aboard that steamer is your father and if I had the money to do it I would follow him to Buenos Ayres or any other place until I forced him to acknowledge us."

"The only thing that we can do, mother, is to wait until we can make enough money to afford to travel so far. In the meantime he may come back to New York, I know where his rooms are and I am going to keep a sharp lookout for him. But," continued Eugene after a pause "He may *never* come back. That is what the clerk said."

"Then all we can do is to wait and hope that he will come across our path," said his mother

The new kind of life had very much improved Mrs. Bregy's appearance. Her face wore its natural color again and in her new clothes she looked very different from the poor castaway who used to sell the evening papers at the Brooklyn ferries.

Eugene's business prospered. He was making money in his store and by the end of December he had bought himself a horse and wagon This brought him still more trade and consequently he found his mother's assistance of great value to him. He hired a boy but usually delivered the groceries himself, for he found it such a hard task to get a boy whom he could trust to collect small accounts that this plan was quite necessary.

One day, shortly after New Year's, Eugene had gone out on a rather-long round with a big load and did not return by the time his mother expected him. She was a nervous woman and his prolonged absence made her anxious. Every now and again she would go to the door and peer up and down the street to see if he was coming; but no, he came not. She endeavored to quiet herself by thinking of the heavy load he had and supposed that he was delayed delivering it, but when evening came and it commenced to get dark she was undisguisedly alarmed and openly expressed her fears that some harm had happened to him

Some of the people from the neighborhood would drop in to make purchases, yet somehow she could get no one to sympathize with her everybody had a suggestion or theory to advance, but nobody believed any harm had happened Eugene. One old woman who came to said: "Mainin' isn't yer man afraid of the dark? Sure he's a big, strong lad an' can take care av himself. Don't ye worrit, he'll be home in a little while, an' he'll have a good story to tell ye av his adventures."

Mrs. Bregy was evidently more comforted by this kind of skin-deep talk and maintained an even temper while the French woman lost here altogether.

This long had not been gone from the store a few minutes when a respectable Irish woman came in to make a few purchases

When she had what she wanted she inquired And where's yez bye too night?"

"That is more than I can tell, Mrs. Dennis. I have been expecting him back every minute, for more than two hours. He went out to deliver some provisions with the horse and wagon and I fear some harm has happened him."

"Sure, mum, he's a big, strong man that he is and I'd be sorry to hear it."

"Something must have happened or he would be here by this time."

Mrs. Dennis belonged to a class of people who, when they wish to comfort any one, think it is best done by relating their own grievances. These latter-day disciples of Bildad the Shuhite and his friends cherish the idea that misery loves company, and act accordingly; otherwise it must be that they have no thought, and raise improbable questions which sink like knives into the hearts of their listeners. Any person who has ever had a comforter of this kind can form an idea what Mrs. Bregy's feelings were when her customer sat down on a soap box and said:

"It was just about this tolme o'night last winther when they brought me worud that me ould man was lying over to t'hospital beyan' the Sixth avenoo wid his leg broke. Shure it was a great blow to me, and there he lay cusain and groanin' all that blessed cowld winther."

"Don't talk like that," said Mrs. Bregy. "If any harm has come to Eugene, I shall die."

But the old Irish woman had to relate a few more such incidents before she went away, and after she had gone, Mrs. Bregy sat down and thought that the old woman was probably right and something dreadful must have happened. Then she decided it was no use to sit and wonder. She would close

"AN' THERE HE LAY CUSIN' AN' GROAN IN' ALL WINTHER."

the store and go out to make inquiries. She called the boy and commenced carrying the things in from the door when a policeman drove up in Eugene's wagon, but without Eugene.

Mrs Bregy's heart gave a bound, but she managed to cry out: "What is the matter? What has happened to my son?"

"Don't get excited, mam. He is not locked up, but he met with a slight accident and is lying over at the Roosevelt hospital, and if you will go with me I will drive you to him."

"Of course I will go with you!" said the now thoroughly excited woman. "Just wait while I close the store."

The policeman happened to be a very kindly sort of man, so he helped her to carry in the boxes and roll the barrels from the doorway. Then he sat in the wagon while she put on her bonnet, and in a few moments they were going down-town at a rattling pace.

On the way the policeman told Mrs Bregy that her son met with the accident in crossing the entrance to Central Park. The horses attached to a lady's carriage had taken fright just as they emerged from the park and had run into Eugene's wagon, which was upset, together with the lady's vehicle The lady had miraculously escaped without injury, but Eugene had been taken in an ambulance to the hospital. Had his wagon been loaded, the policeman said, it would not have been upset, but Eugene had delivered his goods and was driving home.

The policeman was very chatty, and the mother's suspense in going to the hospital was consequently considerably lessened.

When she arrived there the surgeons told her that her son could not just then be seen. They said his shoulder had been dislocated and he had received a slight concussion, but would in all probability be about again in the course of a couple of weeks. At first they seemed determined that she should not see her son, but on hearing from a nurse that he was sleeping quietly they allowed the distressed woman to take a look at him After that the kind-hearted policeman drove her home and stabled the horse for her.

That night was a terrible one for Mrs. Bregy. It was only within the past few months that her better nature had asserted itself after lying dormant for nearly twenty years. The buffetings she had received from the world had deadened the purer sentiments which had struggled for an existence within her breast, but now that she had found that there was still a place for her in the world, she was lifted out of the mire into which she had drifted and felt that she had something to live for. Not for revenge—for such was not her motive. She had loved and loved truly, and her love was as true, if not as pure, to-day as when the dignified Alphonse Bregy led her to the altar in the little French church in New York. It was still as ardent as it was when he first called her wife and took her home to the modest flat near to Washington Park. Still she was living with an object.

Her son had recently occupied a large part of her heart, but her husband still retained his place, and as day followed day the image of the gentleman who purchased the paper from her would rise to her mind, and in her dreams he was ever present. Sometimes she would murmur in those dreams: "Alphonse, don't you know me?" Then she would dream that once more they were united—Eugene his father's right hand, the father and son bound together by the strongest ties that can bind on this earth, their home the pleasantest place imaginable, nothing to trouble or vex them, the past forgiven and forgotten. Then a grim veil would cover all and a dreadful nightmare follow, and as the sun's rays burst through the blinds in the early morn she would turn restlessly on her bed, stretch out her arms, open her eyes and find that she was still alone Lately she had resigned herself very much to her circumstances and had given up all idea of ever seeing her husband again. True she had little cause to wish to see him but like many an then patient and long-suffering woman she loved and

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs Bregy

[illegible] was evidently more comforted by this kind of skin-deep talk and maintained an even temper while the French woman lost here altogether.

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"Sure, mum, he's a big, strong lad an' can take care av himself. Don't ye worrit, he'll be home in a little while, an' he'll have a good story to tell ye av his adventures."

Mrs. Bregy

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13 1890

FRED K. WRIGHT, - - FRANK CONEVERY,
Editors and Proprietors.

THE returns from General Hastings' county show that his friends failed to endorse the Quay ticket.

GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, a Republican orator, has named the Presidential tickets for 1892. He says they will be Pattison and Hill and McKinley and Reed.

THE size of the Democratic majority in the next House is a verification of Lincoln's saying: "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time; but you can't fool all the people all of the time."

THE Philadelphia *Press*, which is opposing the re election of Senator Cameron, says it is stated at Washington that one result of the Pennsylvania election will be the development of a strong opposition to the re-election of Senator Cameron.

ARRESTS are being made by the score in Philadelphia for fraudulent voting. The *Record* says the Republicans polled 20,000 illegal votes on election day, and that the entire Democratic State ticket was elected when the polls closed on the night of the 4th.

A PARTICULARLY gratifying and instructive feature of the Congressional elections is the fact that every member who was unseated by Reed's committee has been sent back—or another Democrat in his place—while Rowell, the chairman of the Committee on Elections, is defeated.

WHEN Secretary Blaine made his Philadelphia speech just before election he said: "I have come here not for the purpose of eulogizing the Administration, but to bear my testimony and to give you a warning that as Pennsylvania votes on next Tuesday the Nation votes two years hence."

THE Democrats will have a majority of the next Congress without a vote from the South," says the Philadelphia *Record*. "Republicanism as embodied in the Grand Old Party has been repudiated in every section of the country. Let us hear no more of the stale and hackneyed cry about 'the Solid South.' The Erring East, the Wicked West and the Nefarious North should now take their turn as objects of Republican objurgation."

THE Democrats will have more than a two-thirds majority in the next House of Representatives. In fact they will have a majority without a vote from the South. They have also gained five United States Senators. Mr. Reed and his party are in the minority in every section of the country. The mildewed and ragged remnants of the bloody shirt can now be finally buried. The Southern bugbear is exploded forever.

THE full text of the new tariff law would make several pages the size of the GAZETTE, and is much too bulky for the average newspaper. We therefore present, in less than three columns, a carefully prepared list of the changes made in the tariff law of 1883 by the enactment of the McKinley bill. In this list no mention is made of articles on which there is no change of duty, as between the old and the new law.

THERE is now but little doubt that the next Kansas Legislature in joint ballot will be under the control of the Farmers' Alliance and Democrats combined, and possibly the Alliance alone will have a working majority. This means sure defeat for Senator Ingalls, and consequently a National blessing. The country doesn't like to have men of Ingalls' moral calibre attack the memory of such patriots as Generals McClellan and Hancock.

THE expression of the recent election cannot be misunderstood. It simply means that the people will not tolerate a party, which, elated by its temporary return to power, hastens to pass a measure increasing the cost of the necessaries of life, without making a corresponding increase in the wages of the laboring man and mechanic. The country is in favor of a tariff sufficient to protect the American manufacturer from unjust foreign competition, but nothing more. In other words the people want tariff reform, which means neither free trade or monopolistic protection, but a just and equitable tariff law. Major McKinley and those who assisted him in passing his infamous measure that raised the price on every article which the poor man is compelled to purchase, doubtless now see their mistake. The people want and will have tariff reform.

IMMEDIATELY after the polls closed in Philadelphia on election day and before a single vote had been counted, Quay sent out a telegram saying that Delamater had carried the State by 30,000 majority. The Republican morning papers at once fell into the trap, and prepared editorials, stating that the tariff question was the issue. The *Press* used the following language: "The result is a vindication of the wisdom of a Republican Congress, developed in the passage of the McKinley Tariff act." These editorials did not appear in any of the later editions of these papers for several apparent reasons. The question arises now that Quay and Delamater have been shelved, was the result a repudiation of Quayism, McKinleyism, Cannonism and Reedism? Judging from the verdict of the States, it is obvious that the question will have to be answered in the affirmative

SOME slight changes, discovered in computing the official count in several counties, brings the plurality for Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, for Governor, up to 18,510. Watres, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, has 18,675 plurality and Stewart, Republican, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, 19,120 plurality. The official returns from all counties show an election to Congress of 12 Republicans and 11 Democrats. For the State Senate 10 Republicans and 5 Democrats were elected, which with the 18 holdover Senators will give the new Senate 28 Republicans and 20 Democrats. In the Lower branch of the Legislature there will be 122 Republicans, 80 Democrats and 8 Independents making a Republican majority of 30 on joint ballot. A board of Canvassers composed of two Republicans and one Democrat will meet at Harrisburg next week to canvass the returns and issue certificates of election to the successful candidates.

ONE of the reasons given for the overthrow of the Republican party in that the McKinley bill increases the cost of living and enlarges the investments of "European paupers," as they are termed by the Republican monopolistic press. No sooner had the tariff bill become a law than the agents of American manufacturers in England began to move through the great manufacturing towns of the Midlands, offering skilled workmen inducements to emigrate to America. The fruit of their labors so far is clearly seen in the immense increase in the steerage passenger lists of all steamships leaving Liverpool during the past and present month. A bill that fosters competition with the American mechanic cannot be styled a measure calculated to prove beneficial to the American toiler. Americans cannot live on the wages these foreigners are willing to work for, according to repeated statements of the Republican press.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

The return judges from the four counties in this Congressional district, met in this place last Tuesday afternoon and computed the returns with the following result:

Counties.	Elliott.	Hopkins.
Tioga	3,999	5,270
Lycoming	7,043	5,127
Potter	2,062	2,826
Clinton	2,669	3,041
Totals	15,773	15,894
		15,773
Hopkins' apparent majority		51

As stated, the above is the apparent majority of the Republican candidate. But the matter will not be permitted to end here. The Democrats are in possession of important and positive evidence, showing that the above majority was obtained by fraud and corruption. At the proper time this evidence will be produced; and until the case has been fairly decided by the Fifty-Second Congress the GAZETTE will be unwilling to concede the election of Mr. Hopkins.

"The defeat of Mortimer F. Elliott in the Sixteenth Congressional District is the only regret that mingled with the enthusiasm of the Democrats over the great victory obtained in this State," says the Williamsport *Sun*. "The shame of Mr. Elliott's defeat belongs to Clinton county, and the man who was at the head of the opposition to Mr. Elliott is Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Twenty-fifth district, elected to the high position he occupies by Democratic votes. Judge Mayer's efforts in behalf of his friend Hopkins were successful and no doubt his honor feels greatly elated thereat. But the spectacle of a judge of the court, a wearer of the ermine which the common people are expected to reverence and respect, acting as a ward politician to defeat as able and upright and excellent a man as Mortimer F. Elliott, is not a pleasing one to the people. No doubt Judge Mayer has a great deal of influence among the Democrats of Clinton county, for the Democrats of Clinton county are at best a peculiar people. That they followed the lead of Judge Mayer and voted for a man like Hopkins in preference to a good and loyal Democrat and broad-minded citizen such as Mr. Elliott has always been, shows their temperament in its most peculiar phase. Hopkins had nothing to recommend him to the Democracy of Clinton county. His own party accused him of having received his nomination by questionable means, and his election under the circumstances is no credit to his own strength, but a reflection on the Democrats of Clinton county. We presume that Judge Mayer is proud of his work. He helped make the big change in the Democratic vote of Clinton against Elliott, and not satisfied with that he came to Williamsport and electioneered at the Fourth ward polls. Mr. Mayer is supposed to be a Democratic judge elected by Democratic votes in a Democratic county."

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "The Democrats lose the Congressman in the Sixteenth District through the disgraceful treachery of the Democracy of Clinton county. Clinton gave Mr. Hopkins a majority of over 300, when it should have given Mr. Elliott over 600. This recreancy is made more glaring by the fact that Clinton county was the first to endorse Mr. Elliott, as well as the first to strike him down at a time when the tide throughout the country was running strongly in favor of Democracy. Elliott was beyond all compare the abler and better man. He would have given the Sixteenth District honor in the Federal Legislature. His defeat is one of the shameful episodes of the late contest. It was a blow under the fifth rib from an unexpected hand."

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOICE.

It Speaks for State Revenue Reform, Ballot Reform and Tariff Reform.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The total vote in Pennsylvania aggregates 922,924 this year on a computation that covers the official returns in 45 counties out of the 67, and of this number of votes Governor Pattison receives 470,717 and Mr. Delamater 452,207, the apparent Democratic majority being 17,510. The Prohibition vote has been generally lost to sight, although Candidate John D. Gill may add 12,000 votes to his share in the contest. Four years ago the total vote for Governor was 814,541 and for the Presidential year the figures are 977,544. The 42,351 Republican majority in 1886 increased to 79,458 in 1888 when the tariff issue was on the same high duty as the Republican campaign management made of it this year.

Throughout the coal regions of the State an earnest and determined battle waged for ballot reform. In fact this has been an issue in which the miners have been interested for years. Mr. Pattison's previous advocacy of popular rights largely demonstrated in the minority report of the Union Pacific Commission introduced him as the natural champion of the movement for constitutional ballot reform, and in him the miners decided to centre their hopes. The result of their conclusion is significant In the anthracite counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia and Northumberland he has the surprising majority of more than 18,500 over Mr. Delamater. This revolution is better appreciated when it is known that four years ago Mr. Black—the stalwart Jeffersonian advocate of ballot reform—had not quite 7,500 majority over Governor Beaver in the same counties The same results of heavy increase are in record for the soft coal sections comprising Clearfield, Jefferson, Fayette, Cambria, Blair and Westmoreland counties Mr. Pattison's majorities are astonishing in large Democratic counties. He scores Cornwall, in which county Green Protectist Harrison had been returned to visit while at Gettysburg last September. He runs well in Republican Blaine's district, where Republican majorities have been hitherto standard, and the paring process is seen in the remaining counties, where the Democratic vote has been largely increased.

Not a single county in the State shows a Republican gain on the contest in Erie Bradford Tioga McKean, Susquehanna and Potter, along the northern tier, in Venango, Franklin, Forest, Clarion and Crawford, where the oil interests are dominant; in Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Center, Juniata, Huntingdon and Perry, where the farmers have been leaning more than elsewhere the lightening grip of tariff taxation. In Columbia, Sullivan, Lycoming and Clinton, where lumber operations are the mainstay in Berks, Montgomery Chester and Berks where the spirit of revolt has been loudly against the bosses and in all the wooden counties little has been saved from the supreme crash of Tuesday

The Farmers' Alliance has had rather indefinite organization, but in the revolution for ballot reform and reputable government it leaves indelible impress this year. The Patrons of Husbandry really comprise all there is of the Farmers' Alliance in Pennsylvania and their action was outlined at Mount Gretna, Williams' Grove and Mill Hall, where the Grangers held their Summer conventions. It is undoubtedly true that they figure largely in the Pattison ground swell. Standing upon the broad platform of State revenue reform, with incidental reference to equitable road laws, the farmers have been urgent in their contest. They found in Mr. Pattison the almost solitary hope to secure the objects so deep in meaning to their homes and lands, and acting in this spirit they indorsed him at the polls. The farming element moves with deliberation, but when Republican leaders like Jerome B. Niles admit, as he did in an address at Wellsboro before the State Board of Agriculture last June, that a Republican Legislature favored the corporations by continuing oppressive taxes upon the farming communities of the State, there is no longer a spirit of hesitancy. This is the lesson taught by the defection in Erie, Mercer, Bradford, Berks, Centre and other heavy farming sections. It says that the farmers have spoken, along with the miners, and the universal gains in every county to Democratic standards indicates further a demand for relief from burdensome tariff taxes imposed by a Republican Congress.

Independent Republican revolt openly and boldly battled for Governor Pattison this year. To force an honest belief and difference, and to share in the new deliverance from machine politics an organization was effected with separate campaign committees in this city and in Pittsburg. The commerce in votes in the Democratic wards of Philadelphia, together with boodle in the palms of the Quay heelers, robbed the voters of much they so sturdily sought to secure, but the heelers and vote commercial agents will be given a chance to explain in the temples of justice. In Allegheny county the Independent Republicans were more fortunate, the Delamater majority being less than two thousand in a district that gave Watres and Stewart the regulation vote. In fact the majorities against Mr. Black and Mr. Barclay serve notice that the Independent Republicans have secured all they started out to gain, preferring party sacrifice of the head of the ticket rather than victory and its uses by Senator Quay.

The voice of Pennsylvania speaks for ballot reform, for State revenue reform and for relief from the oppressions of a robber tariff.

POST ELECTION COMMENTS.

How the Great Democratic Victory is Regarded by the Press.

THE BUZZ SAW DID ITS DUTY.

It does not do to monkey with the people.—*Chester Times.*

A DANGEROUS ENEMY

The Pennsylvania Independent is a bad man to fool with.—*New York World.*

WHERE IT HAS GONE.

The Republican majority has gone to join the Democratic surplus.—*New York World.*

THE LESSON FOR DEMOCRATS.

The Republican defeat of Tuesday is a condemnation of Republican radicalism It teaches the wisdom of Democratic conservatism.—*Elmira Gazette.*

QUAY'S DOWNFALL COMPLETE.

The downfall of Quay is complete, and after the most bitter battle of his life that gentleman will now retire from the scene of action shorn of his power and robbed of his prestige. It is the people's will.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

HIS APPROVAL IN ADVANCE

Before the election our Republican opponents made a great ado over Governor Pattison's veto of the soldiers' burial bill. But the Governor will not veto the Republican party burial bill. He has given his consent to that already and so have the people.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

A STRIKING REBUKE.

It is a striking and stinging rebuke to the body which passed the McKinley bill and which attempted to run through the infamous Force bill. The country has spoken. It has expressed its disgust for the Harrison administration and its contempt for the Republican party.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIUMPH.

Perhaps no public man in the history of the country has received such a vindication of his sagacity and foresight as was given to Mr. Cleveland by the Congressional election on Tuesday, though, to be sure, he has been very strongly assisted of late by those remarkable "leaders" Reed and Quay.—*New York Times.*

DOWN WITH HIGHER PRICES.

The overthrow of the Republicans was the result of a popular uprising against higher taxes and higher prices, against a policy of force after twenty years of peace, against a recklessness in appropriations which has converted a surplus into a deficiency in the Government and the huntressing of monopolies with law —*New York World.*

VICTORY IN '92 FORESHADOWED.

The lesson is made more impressive by the defeat of the three leaders who, next to the Speaker, have been the conspicuous champions of the party policy. Every one recalls the tidal wave of 1874, in the middle of Grant's second term, that foreshadowed the election of Tilden, but that was mild in its force compared with this.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

The victory achieved in Pennsylvania by the election of Governor Pattison heralds the overthrow of boesism, and means ballot reform and equalization of taxes in the near future. Not since 1874 has there been so clean a Democratic sweep. The people have again declared that they propose to trust their interests in Democratic hands.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE SOLID NORTH.

We shall hear less about the solid South now that the North is nearly as solidly Democratic. There will be 121 Democratic Representatives from Northern States in the next Congress and only 89 Republicans. The South sends 115 Democrats and 6 Republicans. It will be observed that a clear majority of the Democratic membership comes from the North. —*Philadelphia Times.*

THE SKY IS CLEAR

The voting throughout the country shows that the impulse which carried Pennsylvania back into the Democratic column is not singular nor accidental She still stands side by side with Massachusetts. The sky looks very clear ahead. The estimated Democratic majority in the next Congress is 140 It may be larger. This is the reply of the country to the McKinley Tariff Act and to the proposed Force bill Reedism and Quayism appear to have gone down together in one common ruin. *Philadelphia Record*

DEFECT AND REMEDY.

As one contemplates this morning the wreck of so many laborious summers work of the Reed McKinley Congress, so sorely duplicitous and unconscionably slow in the interest of Pennsylvania politics and Pennsylvania manufacturers and following the ruinous track of earlier days of the most popular legislation from Massachusetts to the West one is reminded of Abraham Lincoln's homely political philosophy.

You may fool some of the people all of the time.

You may fool all of the people some of the time.

You can't fool all of the people all of the time. *Boston Transcript*

Jacob Steel, of Wyoming county, is probably the oldest man that votes in this or any other State. Last week he was 106 years old and voted for Pattison. He has voted for Madison and every Democratic candidate for the Presidency from that time down to Cleveland. He was married in 1811 and is a hearty, active man yet.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF

A Synopsis of the Changes Worked by the Enactment of the McKinley Bill

Mr. Durfee [illegible] of the bill for the sake of [illegible] compiled complete list of the changes which it presented herewith. It has been a work of great labor, requiring an expert knowledge of the tariff. The first figures in each case are those of the McKinley bill; the last those of the law in force since the revision of 1883 As the change in many instances has been from ad valorem to specific, it will be seen that per cent. is in many cases only used in the figures for the old law:

CHEMICAL SCHEDULE.

Acetic acid not exceeding 1.047 specific gravity, 1¼ cents a pound; 2 cents.

Boracic acid, 5 cents a pound; 4 cents for commercial.

Chromic acid, 10 cents; 15 per cent.

Sulphuric acid, ¼ cent a pound; free.

Tannin, 75 cents; $1.

Carbonate of ammonia, 1¼ cents; 20 per cent.

Muriate of ammonia, ¾ cent; 10 per cent.

Sulphate of ammonia, ⅛ cent; 20 per cent.

Blue vitriol, 3 cents; 2 cents.

Chloroform, 25 cents a pound; 60 cents.

Sulphuric ether, 40 cents; 50 cents.

Nitrous ether, 25 cents; 30 cents

Oil of cognac, $2.50; $4.

Oil of rum, $2.50; $6.

Dyeing or tanning extracts, ⅛ cent a pound; 20 per cent.

Extract of hemlock bark, ½ cent; 20 per cent.

Gelatine, glue and isinglass, value below 7 cents a pound, 1½ cents; between 7 and 30 cents a pound, 35 per cent.; above 30 cents, 30 per cent. Old law, glue, 30 per cent.; gelatine, 30 per cent.; isinglass, 25 per cent.

Crude glycerine, 1¼ cents; 2 cents.

Refined glycerine, 4½ cents; 5 cents.

Indigo pastes or extract, ⅛ cent; 10 per cent.

Carmined indigo, 10 cents; 10 per cent.

Iodoform, $1.50; $2.

Licorice, 5½ cents; 7 cents.

Carbonate of magnesia, 4 cents; 5 cents.

Calcined magnesia, 8 cents; 10 cents.

Epsom salts, 3-10 cent; 1¼ cents.

Morphia, 50 cents an ounce; $1.

Alizarine containing 50 per cent. or more castor oil, 30 cents a gallon; less than 50 per cent. castor oil, 40 cents; all other, 30 per cent. Old law, 8 cents.

Cod liver oil, 15 cents a gallon, 25 per cent.

Cottonseed oil, 10 cents; 25 cents.

Croton oil, 30 cents a pound; 50 cents.

Flax or poppy seed oil, 32 cents a gallon; 25 cents. Poppy seed oil free.

Olive oil, 35 cents a gallon; 25 per cent.

Peppermint oil, 80 cents a pound; 25 per cent.

Fish oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent.

Opium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, $12 a pound; $10 a pound. The old law prohibited importation of opium containing less than 9 per cent. morphia; containing more than that, crude, $1 a pound.

Barytes, crude, $1 12 a ton; 10 per cent.

Barytes, manufactured, $6.72 a ton; ¼ cent a pound.

Blues, 6 cents a pound; 20 per cent.

Satin white, ¾ cent a pound; 25 per cent.

Chromium colors, 4½ cents; 25 per cent.

Artists' water color paints, 30 per cent; 25 per cent.

Ochre and umber, dry, ¼ cent; ground in oil, 1½ cents, ¼ and 1 cent.

Ultramarine blue, 4½ cents; 5 cents.

Varnishes, gold size or japan, 35 per cent. and $1 33 per gallon ad valorem on spirit varnishes. Old law, 40 per cent. on varnishes; gold size free, japan, 40 per cent.

Vermilion red, 12 cents a pound; 25 per cent.

Wash blue, 3 cents; 20 per cent

Orange mineral, 3½ cents; 8 cents.

Phosphorus, 20 cents; 10 cents.

Caustic, 1 cent; 20 per cent.

Saltpeter, 1 cent; 1½ cents.

Mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per cent.; 50 per cent.

Sartonine and salts containing over 80 per cent. of sartonine, $2.50 a pound; $3.

Castile soaps, 1¼ cents a pound; 20 per cent.

Saleratus, 1 cent; 1½ cents.

Sulphate of soda, $1 25 a ton, 20 per cent.

Strychnine, 40 cents an ounce; 50 cents.

Refined sulphur, $8 a ton; $20.

Flowers of sulphur, $10 a ton; $20.

Sumac, ground, 4-10 cent a pound, 3-10 cent

EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Fire brick, plain, $1.25 a ton; 20 per cent.

Fire brick, glazed, 45 per cent.; 20 per cent.

Tiles, from 25 to 45 per cent; 25 to 60 per cent

Hydraulic cement, 7 cents per 100 pounds; 20 per cent

Lime, 6 cents per 100 pounds; 10 per cent

Gypsum, ground, $1 a ton; calcined, $1 25 a ton. Old law, 25 per cent. for all.

Common plain earthen or stone ware, 35 per cent, 20 per cent. above ten gallons capacity.

Decorated ware of all kinds, including lava tips for burners, 60 per cent; 55 per cent

Gas retorts, $3 each, 25 per cent.

Glass bottles, holding from ¼ to ½ pint, 1½ cents a pound; holding less than ¼ pint, 50 cents a gross. Old law—Green and colored glass, 1 cent a pound, flint and lime glass, 40 per cent.

Decorated flint, lime and pressed glassware, 60 per cent.; 40 and 45 per cent.

Glass chimneys, etc., 60 per cent.; 40 and 45 per cent.

Heavy blown glass, 60 per cent., 40 per cent.

Porcelain or opal glassware, 60 per cent.; 40 per cent.

Unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass, from 1 3-10 to 3¼ cents a pound, according to size; 1¾ cents to 2¾ cents.

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, 4 to 40 cents a square foot; 2½ to 40 cents.

Plate glass, obscured in any way, shall pay same duty as polished glass unsilvered (new provision).

Looking glass frames, 30 per cent.; new duty

Cast polished plate glass cyclinder crown or window glass, decorated, 10 per cent. additional duty (new provision).

Spectacles and frames, 60 per cent, 25 to 45 per cent.

Lenses costing $1.50 gross pairs or less, 60 per cent.; 45 per cent.

Painted window glass, glass windows or mirrors not exceeding 144 square inches, 45 per cent., 30 and 40 per cent.

MARBLE AND STONE.

In measuring marble slabs none shall be computed at less than one inch in thickness (new provision)

Burr stones, 15 per cent.; 30 per cent.

Undressed building or monumental stone, 11 cents a cubic foot; $1 a ton,

Dressed, 40 per cent.; 20 per cent.

METALS, IRON AND STEEL.

Iron ore containing not more than 3½ per cent. copper, 75 cents a ton; ore containing 25 per cent. or more of sulphur, free, except on the copper it contains. No deduction to be made from weight of ore on account of moisture (new provision).

Ferro manganese and ferro silicon iron in pigs, 8-10 cent a pound (new provision).

Round and square iron not less than ⅜ inch cross section 9-10 cent a pound; 1 cent.

Flat iron less than 1 inch wide and ⅜ inch thick, round iron not less than 7-16 inch in diameter and square iron less than ⅜ inch, 1 cent a pound; 1 1-10 cents.

Round iron less than 7-16 inch and rolled iron shape, 1 1-10 cents; 1 2-10 cents.

Structural iron, 9-10 cent; 1 4-10 cents.

Plate iron or steel not thinner than No. 10, valued at less than 13 cents a pound, ¼ to 3¼ cents a pound; above 13 cents, 45 per cent; old law, 1¼ cents if iron; 45 per cent. steel.

Forgings of iron or steel not specially provided for, 2 3-10 cents, but shall not pay less than 45 per cent; 2¼ cents.

Band or scroll iron, valued at 8 cents a pound or less 8 inches wide or less, 1 to 1 3-10 cents a pound, according to thickness 1 to 1 4-10 cents

Hoops or ties, manufactured, 9-10 cent additional, 1 1-10 cent if iron; if of steel, 45 per cent

Railway bars 6-10 cent a pound old rates varied from 7-10 cent a pound to $17 a ton

[illegible] plate goes into effect [illegible] 35 per cent [illegible] manufactured in the [illegible] equal for the preceding year to the importations [illegible] The old rates were 4 cents.

Steel and iron plates new plates etc 4 to [illegible] cents a pound according to value old law 4 [illegible] all valued at less than 4 cents a pound, from 9 to 8¼ cents a pound old law values.

Wire smaller than No 10 gauge, 1¼ to 3 cents a pound, 1½ to 3 cents.

No article manufactured wholly or in part of tin plate or hoop, board or scroll iron or steel shall pay a less duty than the material of which it is composed (new provision).

Wire of iron or steel or other [illegible] 2-10 cents a pound [illegible] 1 cent a pound [illegible]

[illegible] (old law [illegible] duty as the [illegible]

Heavy [illegible] 1 cents.

[illegible] cents, 2 cents and [illegible]

[illegible] cents, 2½ cents [illegible] 50 cents a square foot; all other 25 cents, 45 and 25 per cent.

Cast iron pipe, 9-10 cent a pound; 1 cent.

Cast iron vessels, 1 9-10 cents; 1 4-10 cents.

Castings, malleable iron, 1¾ cents, 2 cents

Chains, 1 6-10 to 2¼ cents; 1¾ cents to 2½ cents, no chain to pay less than 45 per cent.

Penknives and erasers, 19 cents to $9 a dozen and 50 per cent.; old law, 50 per cent.

Razors, $1 to $1.75 a dozen and 30 per cent.; all other knives, 10 cents to $6 a dozen and 30 per cent.; 35 per cent.

Files, etc., 35 cents to $6 a dozen; $1.50 to $3.50.

Shotguns, $1 to $5 each and 25 per cent.; 35 per cent.

Revolvers, 40 cents to $1 and 35 per cent.; 35 per cent.

Iron or steel articles glazed with vitreous glasses, 45 and 50 per cent. (new provision).

Cut nails and spikes, 1 cent a pound; 1¼ cents.

Wire nails, 2 to 4 cents, 4 cents.

Spikes, horseshoes, etc., 1 8-10 cents; 2 cents.

Cut tacks, 2¼ and 2¾ cents; 2½ and 3 cents.

Plates, engraved or lithographed, for printing, 25 per cent. (new provision).

Railway splice bars, 1 cent, 1¼ cents.

Wood screws, 5 to 14 cents a pound; 6 to 14 cents.

Ingots and blooms for wheels, 1¼ cents. 2 cents.

Aluminum, crude or alloy, 15 cents a pound, free

Bronze powder, 12 cents; 15 per cent.

Aluminum in leaf, 8 cents a package; 10 per cent.

Copper ore, ⅛ cent; 2½ cents.

Old copper, 1 cent; 3 cents.

Coarse copper and cement, 1 cent; 3½ cents.

Pig copper, etc., 1¼ cents; 4 cents.

Free copper for the United States mint is omitted in the new law.

Bullion and metal thread, 20 per cent; 25 per cent.

Gold leaf, $2 a package, $1.50.

All ores containing lead, 2½ cents a pound on the lead (new provision).

Sheet lead and shot, 2½ cents; 3 cents

Nics, 35 per cent., free.

Metal oxide or alloy, 10 cents; 15 cents.

Gold pens, 35 per cent.; 12 cents a gross.

Quicksilver, 10 cents a pound; 20 per cent.

Type metal, 1½ cents a pound for lead contained; 30 per cent.

Block tin, 4 cents; free unless product of tin mines in the United States in any year prior to July 1, 1890, shall have exceeded 5,000 tons; then it shall come in free.

Chronometers, 10 per cent.; 25 per cent.

Pig zinc, 1¼ cents a pound; 1½ cents.

Manufactures of metal, including aluminum (new provision), not otherwise provided for, 45 per cent.; 40 per cent.

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Hewn timber, etc., 10 per cent.; 20 per cent.

White pine, $1 a thousand; $2. In estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing tongue in and grooving, provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, alm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when imported from such country shall remain the same as fixed by the laws in force prior to the passage of this act (new provisions).

Cedar posts, ties and poles, 20 per cent. after March 1, 1891; free.

Sawed cabinet woods, 15 per cent.; $3 a thousand.

Veneers, 20 per cent.; 35 cents a ton.

Pine clapboards, $1 a thousand; $2.

Pickets and palings, 10 per cent.; 20 per cent.

White pine shingles, 20 cents a thousand; all others, 30 cents; old law, 35 cents for all shingles.

Furniture partly finished, 35 per cent.; 30 per cent.

SUGAR.

The bounty of 1⅜ cents on all sugars produced in the United States testing above 80 and under 90 by the polarioscope, and of 2 cents on all testing over 90, is a boundary provision. Sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard in color are admitted free, above that grade they pay ¼ cent a pound duty, and in addition 1-10 cent a pound shall be collected on sugars above No 16 coming from any country that pays a greater export bounty on refined sugars than on the raw product.

All machinery imported into the United States between Jan. 1, 1890, and Jan 1, 1892, to be used in making beet sugar shall not pay duty.

Under the old law sugars between Nos 16 and 20 Dutch standard paid 3 cents a pound duty, above No 20, 3 51-100 cents a pound, beet sugar machinery, 65 per cent The payment of the bounty shall begin April 1, 1891, provided that in March, 1891, sugars not above No 16 may be refined and stored in bond without payment of duty

Confectionery not specifically provided for, 50 per cent; 5 to 10 cents a pound

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Cigar wrappers, $2 a pound; if stemmed, $2 75, 75 cents and $1.

All other leaf, stemmed, 50 cents; 40 cents

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, $4.50 a pound and 25 per cent.; $3.50 and 25 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Horses and mules, $30 if valued at over $150, 30 per cent.

Cattle more than 7 years old, $10; less than 1 year, $2½, hogs, $1 50; sheep, 75 cents and $1 50; all other live stock, 20 per cent The old law made all animals dutiable at 20 per cent.

The agricultural schedule contains many items of small importance; the general tend of the change being an increase on oranges, lemons and limes, however, there is a decrease of about 25 per cent.

SPECIAL WINES, ETC.

Spirits distilled from grain or cordials not specially provided for, $2.50 a gallon; $3 Imitation liquors shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles, and in no case less than $2.50 a gallon; $1 to $2

Bay rum, $1.50, $1; provided that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials and other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations (new provisions).

Sparkling wines, $3 a dozen per half pint; in excess of three gallons, $3.50 a gallon. Old rates were, $7, $3.50, $1.75 a dozen bottles.

Ale, porter or beer, bottled or jugged, 40 cents a gallon; 35 cents.

Ginger ale, etc, imported in plain glass bottles holding less than 1¼ pints, 18 and 26 cents a dozen, if otherwise than in such bottles, 50 cents a gallon, and same duty on coverings as if imported empty, 30 per cent.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural waters, in plain bottles, containing not more than one pint, 16 cents a dozen; quarts, 25 cents; if imported otherwise, 32 cents a gallon and same provisions as to coverings, 30 per cent.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Yarn, 10 to 48 cents a pound, valued under $1; over $1 a pound, 50 per cent; 18 to 25 cents.

The duty on cloth is laid on a basis of 2 cents a square yard, not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, and ranges from that up to 10 cents a yard and 35 per cent, a reduction of ¼ cent on the lower grades and an increase of ¼ cent on higher.

Cloth containing mixture of silk pays 10 cents and 30 per cent Ready made clothing, 50 per cent. with rubber a component part, 50 cents a pound, and 50 per cent. Old rates, 35 and 40 per cent.

Pile fabrics, 10 cents a yard and 30 per cent; old rates, 35 and 40 per cent.

Hose, 20 cents and 20 per cent to $3, and 40 per cent a dozen according to value; 40 per cent.

Cotton cards, 40 per cent, 35 per cent

Manufactures not specially provided for, 40 per cent 35 per cent

FLAX, HEMP AND TOW.

Hackled flax 9 cents a pound, $40 a ton

Hackled hemp $50 a ton $35

Binding twine manufactured in whole or in part of jute manilla sisal or linn, 4 10 cent a pound, 2½ cents.

Cables, cordage and twine, 1½ to 3 cents, 2 to 2½ cents

Burlaps not over 40 inches wide, 1½ cents 30 per cent

Grain bags of burlap 2 cents 40 per cent

Cotton bagging and gunny cloth, 1 6-10 and 1 8-10 cents a yard; 1½ and 2 cents a pound and 3 and 4 cents a yard.

Flax gill netting, etc., 15 cents a pound and 25 per cent., and 30 cents a pound and 40 per cent.; 35 per cent.

Goods valued at 40 cents a square yard or less 10 cents and 30 per cent., 40 per cent [illegible]

[illegible] 2 cents a pound [illegible]

[illegible] 2 cents a pound [illegible]

[illegible] 2 cents a pound

Balm of Gilead
COUGH SYRUP.

PLEASANT, SAFE, EFFICIENT.

LARGE BOTTLES, [illegible] CENTS. NO CURE NO PAY.

Spalding's Corner Drug Store.

Do You Intend to Paper
THIS FALL?

If so you can save money by buying your paper at Van Horn & Jennings' during the

NEXT 30 DAYS!

Until October 15th only, will this Cash sale last. This is no advertising dodge but a

Genuine Cost Sale

No old stock, but we must make room for Holiday Goods.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GREATEST King.—"Perfect Wonder," at Dr. Eastman's.

AN elegant new line of feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., at the Fair.

HOUSE to rent cheap on East avenue. Enquire at the GAZETTE office.

TRIMMED Hats, Trimmed Bonnets and Millinery novelties at the Fair.

BENNET, Ladies' Tailor, over Pagan's jewelry store, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 13-4t.

THE latest designs in Fall and Winter Millinery just received at Mrs. William Stewart's.—tf.

THE time of meeting of District Lodge, I. O. G. T., has been changed to December 3d and 4th.

LADIES should call and examine the latest styles of Fall and Winter Millinery at Mrs. Wm. Stewart's.—tf.

DR. A. B. EASTMAN, by the aid of a recent invention in dentistry, can and does extract teeth without pain.—tf.

THERE will be a chicken pie sociable held in the Grange Hall at Round Top, next Thursday, November 20, 1890. All are cordially invited.

THE proprietors of Sancuta coffee buy it in enormous quantities and keep it until it has the proper age before using it, which insures its uniform quality.

THE annual election of officers of the Wellsboro Fire Department is to be held at the Engine house next Monday evening, November 17, 1890, at seven o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT HALF PRICE.—Hon. Henry Sherwood's old residence on Tioga street, with 9 acres, $2,500. Four houses and lots near glass factory, $500 and $600 each. One lot with double house on Crafton street, $1,000. One lot with double house on West Main street, $1,500. Five acres of land on Mead street, $600. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance one, two and three years. Enquire of Sherwood & Owlett, Wellsboro, Pa., or D. H. Belcher, Knoxville, Tenn.—November 13-8t.

A DONATION will be held at the rooms of the George Cook Woman's Relief Corps, this (Thursday) afternoon and evening, November 13th. Clothing for women and children of all sizes, dried fruits or canned goods, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, or any dried provisions, buttons, pins, needles, thread, darning yarn, scissors, thimbles, patches, or anything needed in a family will be acceptable. The autograph quilt which the ladies of the W. R. C. have been making will be sold to the highest bidder at 7 o'clock, sharp.

THE INSTITUTE LECTURES.—Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, of Chicago, opens the Institute Lecture Course at Annandale Hall next Monday evening. His subject is "Saul of Tarsus." His theme is a rare one, and as the Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin* says, it is treated by a man whose "eloquence is irresistible."

Hon. R. G. Horr, the famous wit and ex-Congressman from Michigan, will deliver his popular lecture, "The Genuine vs. Shams," on Tuesday evening, the 18th. Mr. Horr needs no introduction to the people of Wellsboro.

The third lecture in the course, "Concerning Husbands," will be delivered on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. Of Mrs. Livermore the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "She is of that rarely harmonious organization that is the enduring one; and it is the woman behind the thought that gives her expressions their force."

Hon. Henry Hall, of Mercer county, is to deliver the fourth and last lecture of the course on Thursday evening. His subject is "The Coming Man." The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "It had in it a spark of electricity that touched the very hearts of his hearers and aroused them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm."

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890.

New Advertisements.

School Notice—Delmar School District.
Reduction in Prices—Bryden & Johnson.
Application for Charter—S. F. Channell, Solicitor.

LOCAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

—Tioga has a sneak thief.

—Teachers' Institute next week.

—Thanksgiving, November 27th.

—G. O. P.—going out permanently.

—Hens seems to be taking a holiday.

—The schools will be closed next week.

—The Arnot miners are working full time.

—The Sabinsville school has over 70 pupils.

—The Westfield Hose Company has 40 members.

—Covington is pleased with its new iron bridge.

—Tooth powder is made of burned cigar stumps.

—The election last week cost Tioga county $1,412 90.

—Numerous cases of whooping cough are reported at Mansfield.

—A Sullivan farmer raised a ruta baga which weighed 14½ pounds.

—Revival meetings are being held at the Antrim Baptist Church.

—The monthly pay roll of the Wellsboro public schools is over $600.

—The roads are again in a bad condition, owing to recent "moisture."

—A sneak thief stripped all the clothes-line at Round Top the other night.

—Mrs. A. G. Boland is visiting at the [illegible]

A barrel of "greenings" apples is worth $5 in the Philadelphia markets.

—Mr. G. H. Hunes, of Mansfield, has opened a photograph gallery at Elkland.

—Mr. D. Herrington, of Ansonia, has been granted a patent for a wagon brake.

—Mr. Frank Willard has returned to Wellsboro after an absence of nearly two years.

—A party of Morris hunters killed a buck the other day that dressed 150 pounds.

—Mr. S. V. Bennett will open his dancing school at Armory Hall to-morrow evening.

—Mr. John Doumaux returned home last week after an absence of over a year in Idaho.

—The Mansfield Normal School has an exceedingly large class of musical students.

—Messrs. Roff & Madison have purchased C. B. Mather's coal yard at Lawrenceville.

—Sheffer's new hotel at Blossburg will be opened to the public the latter part of this month.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says that "Tioga county is the banner apple county this year."

—Mr. Charles S. Rogers, an Elmira jeweler, has accepted a position in a jewelry store at Mansfield.

—Six tons of cheese were shipped to New York last week from the East Charleston factory.

—Mr. John Mulleon, of Antrim, slipped and fell the other day, breaking his leg below the knee.

—The annual ball of the C. T. A. Society, of Morris Run, will be held on the evening of the 21st.

—Mrs. Niel, of Arnot, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Champaign, in this place.

—Apples are being shipped from Seeley Creek station, on the Tioga road, by the hundreds of barrels.

—The Sunday-schools in Deerfield and Knoxville are to hold an institute at Knoxville on the 28th.

—Mr. Fred W. Siemens, of the firm of Mathers, Graves & Co., is purchasing goods in New York City.

—Tom Anderson has added two young alligators to his aquarium at the City Bakery, on Main street.

—Some of our sporting fraternity would like to bet over again.—*Covington Intelligencer.* Same here.

—Mr. E. A. Bellis, of Portland, Pa., will spend the Winter at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. E. Raesly.

—From present indications it is evident that November will lower the record for bad weather made by October.

—The geology class of the High School, accompanied by a few friends, visited the Antrim mines last Saturday.

—Some doctors think the cigarette habit can be cured by vaccination, and are making experiments to that end.

—An educational authority says that more than a hundred millions are spent in this country for educational purposes.

—Mr. William Sweet was badly bruised by falling from a staging in the Sun Milling Co.'s mill at Mansfield a few days ago.

—A 14-year-old boy named Charles Kohler, of Mansfield, while fooling with a revolver the other day shot himself in the hand.

—Bache Hose Company will hold its second annual masquerade ball at Annandale Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst.

—About 25 of Covington's citizens were unable to vote at the recent election, by reason of absence or removal to other districts.

—The fellow who was going to get married on the money he would win on Delamater's majority has postponed the wedding.

—The Vermilyea hotel at Gaines will be rebuilt. The work of clearing away the ruins of the late fire has already been commenced.

—Mrs. Anna R. Guy, of Morris, an indigent insane patient, was taken to the Danville Hospital yesterday by Commissioner Wheeler.

—Mr. Loren Day, who has been a resident of Keeneyville for over 40 years, died at his home in that place last Sunday night, aged 70 years.

—Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. Church. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. E. B. Cornell, of the First Baptist Church.

—A barn together with its contents, belonging to Mrs. A. Ingalls, of Mansfield, was destroyed by fire last week Wednesday afternoon. Insurance, $150.

—Wellsboro is the only small town in the county that did not celebrate the great Democratic victory of last week. Shame on Wellsboro Democrats.

—The "thank offerings" of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches, to Rev. E. E. Davidson, for his evangelistic work in this place, amounted to $410.

—The Arnot Hose Company have ordered new uniforms. A drill team with twenty-four members has been organized with Superintendent Dodson as drill master.

—Miss Anna Meine, of Germania, who has been attending the State Normal School at Mansfield, has been obliged to give up her studies on account of a difficulty with her eyes.

—Messrs. Bert Seeley and David Retan, of Millerton, each lost a valuable colt on Monday night of last week. The animals became frightened and ran on the trestle in advance of a coal train.

—Tobacco is selling at 11 to 13 cents per pound. The weather of the past few weeks has been unfavorable for curing. The greater part of the crop of 1890 in this county remains unsold.

—Mr. Wm. Riddle has resigned his position as bookkeeper of the Gaines Tanning Company, at Gaines, and hereafter will be employed as outside boss at the tannery. Mr. Riddle will be succeeded by Mr. Frank Austin, of this place.

—Superintendent Knibloe and Conductor J. W. Maher of the Tioga branch of the Erie, were in town last Tuesday on business. Conductor Maher is a former resident of Blossburg and one of the most popular conductors on the Tioga road.

Among the [illegible] the Decker tragedy the Elmira *Gazette* says: "Some interesting developments in regard to the alleged obtaining $500 of the money stolen by the Osceola bank burglars is promised before this Decker matter is finally disposed of."

The great policy of a war tariff in times of peace for the protection of monopolists, has received a left handed vindication. Carry the news to McKinley.—*Millerton Advocate.* It is unnecessary to carry the news to him; he was defeated in his own district by 627.

—The Ulysses *Sentinel* says: "There are more railroad rumors in the air. Surveyors have been running a line from Pine Creek up to the Summit, near this place, and there is unusual activity among Magee's men. Interested parties [illegible]

Clarence, the 12 year old son of Mr. James Carpenter, of Middlebury, who fell from the roof of a shed on the school grounds, a mention of which was made in last week's GAZETTE, died on Sunday night. It was a bright boy and his death is a crushing blow to his parents.

There are many who hope for a vigorous Winter that it may freeze out the remnants of the grip, which is so nearly ubiquitous. It can only be eradicated by real cold weather. Colds are unusually severe and perverse and the opinion is fully expressed that they all present grip symptoms.

—The young ladies have organized a non-partisan temperance "Y" with the following officers: President, Miss S. D. Rouse; First Vice-President, Edith Wortendyke; Second Vice-President, Anna Cameron; Corresponding Secretary, Louise Merrick; Recording Secretary, Minnie English; Treasurer, Lenella Wheeler.

—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Tioga county since the last report: Original—Israel Biddle, Blossburg. Increase—Rufus G. Treat, East Chatham; Horace N. Stone, Harrison Valley. Original widows, etc.—Emeline, widow of John Putman, Olmsville, minors of John H. Rice, Lawrenceville.

—Now the county can settle down to business again.—*Canton Sentinel.* Glad to have you say this, as Republican papers were trying to tell us before election that the country would go to the "demnition bow-wows" if the Democrats were successful, and that all the mills and factories of Pennsylvania would at once be closed.

—The *Millerton Advocate* says: "Editor Matson, in his special electioneering edition of the Wellsboro *Republican Advocate*, referring to the Democrats, shouted, 'We've got them on the run!' Later developments demonstrate the truth of the assertion—they made some of the best time on record. Wonder if he is pleased with the score?"

—The new bridge at Covington was inspected last Monday by Inspectors D. L. Deane and Joseph Harman, of Wellsboro, and H. B. Colegrove, of Lawrenceville, and pronounced according to contract. On Tuesday the County Commissioners paid the King Iron Bridge Company, of Cleveland, O., $2,150—the contract price of the bridge.

—The foundry and machine shop of C. B. Bailey & Co., at Knoxville, was burned last Monday night. The loss on buildings and contents is estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000; insurance, $2,500. The cause of the fire is not known. The Baptist Church and the residence of C. B. Bailey narrowly escaped burning, the paint on both buildings being badly blistered by the intense heat.

—Mrs. Vine Baldwin, of Delmar, who had long been a sufferer from a cancer, died last Saturday night. Deceased was 57 years of age and was a daughter of Mr. Addison Boyden. Mrs. Baldwin submitted to an operation last Spring, but failed to secure permanent relief. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and was largely attended.

—The Baptist Church at Stony Fork had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. A fire had been built in the church and soon afterwards flames were discovered on the roof near the chimney. The timely application of a few pails of water squelched the flames and saved the building. The fire originated from a defective flue.

—On and after May 1st next all special taxes on dealers in leaf tobacco, retail and wholesale, including peddlers, also on manufacturers, will be repealed. So, too, all restrictions of the liberty of sale now imposed upon growers will be entirely removed. The tax on smoking and manufactured tobacco, including snuff, will be reduced from eight to six cents per pound, this reduction to go into effect the first of next year.

—The Democrats of Tioga and vicinity celebrated their victory last Friday evening in a highly enjoyable manner. There was a torchlight parade, bonfires and speeches, and after the speeches refreshments were served in Wickham Hall. The music was furnished by the Tioga brass band. The Chatham Democrats also ratified the result on the same evening in an enthusiastic manner. The Democrats of Lawrenceville also had a jollification on Saturday evening.

—Mr. Deck Bunnell, of this place, has been engaged by Mr. J. E. Ritter, of Gaines, to take charge of the Ritter House at that place. Deck has had considerable experience in the hotel business and will prove to be the right man in the right place. Since the burning of the Vermilyea hotel the Ritter House is the only hotel at Gaines. Under the present management it is said that the hotel has been greatly improved, and will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the county.

—The following is the cast of the cantata of "Ruth," to be presented at Annandale Hall on the evenings of the 27th and 28th:

Boaz	F. C. Whitney
First Reaper	F. O. Hastings
Assistant Reaper	W. F. Ward
Messenger	S. V. Bennett
Ruth	Mrs. Florence A. Thurber
Naomi	Miss Noble (of Elmira)
Orpha	Mrs. Jas. L. White
Jewish Maiden	Mrs. J. McInroy
Israelitish Woman	Mrs. F. P. Hart
Quartette	Messrs. Cole, Erwin, Ward and Bennett
Chorus	60 Voices
Pianist	Miss Robinson
Cornet	A. Petit
Baritone	H. Wilson

—The third annual convention of the County Commissioners of the State has been in session at Williamsport this week. The Williamsport *Gazette* says: "One of the matters of importance that will be given consideration by the convention is a proposition to abolish the office of Jury Commissioner. The uselessness of this office is almost universally admitted, as those officials have a very small amount of work to attend to during their term of office. The duties could be easily performed by the County Commissioners, under the direction of the Court. Unnecessary offices are a drawback, and the convention will do a wise thing by recommending the abolition of the office of Jury Commissioner."

A French physician, Dr. Lagardierre, claims to have discovered a very simple remedy for croup. It is nothing more than powdered sulphur. He thus describes his first experiment: "I called for some sulphur, put a [illegible] water [illegible] every hour, shaking it before [illegible]. Next day the child was better. New potion for the next day. The following day the child was cured. The only thing left was a loose cough which I attributed to the false membranes circulating in the tracheal artery. Asking the parents to save it for me in case the child should expectorate them, two days later a sudden fit of coughing expelled them and three dried up pieces the size of a large bean were brought to me." He describes several other cures and calls for an investigation by the Academy of Medicine.

—In removing the body of Miss Ella Sewell at Sunbury, who was buried in October, 1887, [illegible]

THE BOROUGH LEGISLATURE.

A Final Demand Made on Collector Dartt—New Sidewalks Desired.

At a regular meeting of the Council last Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Austin requested that some action be taken with regard to building a sidewalk in front of the residence occupied by C. C. Wheeler on the extension of Central avenue. Mr. Austin also asked the Council to build a crosswalk near his home on the same avenue. Referred.

Bills amounting to $75 89 for labor and supplies were ordered paid.

Clerk Shattuck read a letter from the chief of the Great Bend Fire Department, asking the price of the hand fire engine. Mr. Shattuck stated that he had written the gentlemen, giving price, etc., on the engine, but had not received a reply.

On motion of Mr. Young a petition was granted for a street lamp at the corner of Sherman street and Central avenue.

Health Officer Webb reported that the only cases of diphtheria were confined to the Peer family previously reported.

A petition was presented asking that Cole street be accepted as a public thoroughfare by the Council. On motion of Mr. Deane the petition was granted.

A petition was presented asking for a sidewalk on the north side of Charleston street. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Young a crosswalk was ordered built in front of the residence of Robert Austin on Central avenue.

Clerk Shattuck reported $96 in the borough treasury. He also called attention to the fact that the borough collector was in arrears to the amount of about $400 on the duplicate of 1889, and that no money had been paid in on the duplicate of 1890. The latter duplicate, however, was not due until January 1, 1891.

On motion of Mr. Deane the clerk was directed to notify the bail of Collector Dartt that legal action would be taken to collect the balance due on the duplicate of 1889, if the money was not paid in forthwith.

The Council then adjourned for two weeks.

A DESPICABLE DOCUMENT.

One of the Contemptible Tricks Resorted to to Defeat Elliott.

Last week we inadvertently neglected to refer specifically to a scurrilous handbill, issued last week Sunday from the *Agitator* office by the Hopkins-Quay gang to defeat Mr. Elliott. The following is a copy of the "startling" document—a base appeal to partisan prejudice in behalf of the "shot gun policy:"

VOTE YOUR PRINCIPLES!

COMPLIMENTARY VOTES ARE DANGEROUS!

A vote for Hopkins is a vote to sustain the action of the present House.

A vote for Elliott is a vote to repudiate that action.

A vote for Hopkins is a vote for free elections and a fair count all over the land.

A vote for Elliott is a vote for the shot gun and tissue-ballot practices of the South.

A vote for Hopkins is a vote for the *protection* of American industries.

A vote for Elliott is a vote for the Grover Cleveland style of "*tariff reform.*"

A vote for Hopkins is a vote for the re-election of Speaker Reed.

A vote for Elliott is a vote to elect Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, to the Speakership.

A vote for Hopkins is a vote to keep the Government in Republican hands.

A vote for Elliott is a vote to turn the Government over to the party of bull-dozers of the South and the corruptionists of Tammany Hall.

Republican Voters! Leading Democrats are hoping and boasting that you are foolish enough to vote against your own principles and your own party out of "compliment" to a man who never voted a Republican ticket in his life. Answer that boast by your votes!

Remember 1870, when "complimentary" votes elected Henry Sherwood.

The above is referred to the treacherous Democrats of Clinton county, who "sold their birthright for a mess of pottage."

Funeral of B. F. Milliken.

The funeral of Mr. B. Frank Milliken, whose death was briefly mentioned in the last issue of the GAZETTE, was held last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. O. S. Chamberlayne, of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Luther H. Johnson, Chaplain of Tyoga Lodge, I. O. O. F., conducted the services at the house. The casket of the deceased was literally covered with floral offerings and emblems, among them being a figure "2" of pearl roses and white chrysanthemums from members of Alert Hose Company. Canton Keystone was present in full uniform and six of the officers acted as pall-bearers. The members of Tyoga Lodge and Alert Hose Company also attended in a body, the latter being in full uniform. The Canton Keystone officiated at the cemetery, the imposing burial service of the Patriarchs Militant being read. The deceased was an active member of the several organizations mentioned above until his health failed him, and was honored and respected by all. At the first regular meeting of Alert Hose Company, February 17, 1874, he became a member of that organization, and had always taken great interest and pride in the advancement of the company. Frank Milliken was possessed of many good traits of character, which won the respect and admiration of his hosts of friends.

A Punctilious Postmaster.

The Elkland *Journal* gives the following excuse for being late in reaching subscribers: "A very annoying delay occurred in sending out our papers last week, for which we were not to blame. Mr. Webb, the postmaster at this place, decided that the item published in our last week's issue regarding the Elmira *Telegram's* trumpet contest was a violation of the lottery law, and therefore refused to allow the papers to be sent through the mails. The matter was referred to the Postoffice Department at Washington, and Tuesday evening a reply was received reversing Mr. Webb's decision. We do not doubt that Mr. Webb was entirely conscientious in his view of the case, and are also aware that the law under which he was acting is almost limitless in its scope. But there is such a thing as being too punctilious, in which case a man is liable to lose sight of the very important fact that the *spirit* and intent, rather than the *letter*, is the essential part of every law."

The Teachers' Institute.

The annual Teachers' Institute of this county will convene at Annandale Hall next Monday at 10 a. m., and an excellent programme has been arranged. Among the instructors engaged are Dr. Samuel Findly, of the *Ohio Educational Journal*, of Akron, Dr. A. R. Horne of Allentown, Pa., and Mrs. Mary Louise Eastman, of the Cortland, N. Y., Normal school. Mrs. Eastman's speciality is primary teaching. Several prominent teachers of this county will also act as instructors. The music will be under the direction of Prof. M. E. Cogswell, of Mansfield. A memorial session will be held on Tuesday afternoon, as a tribute of respect to Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee. The following celebrated lecturers have been engaged for the evening [illegible] Monday, Hon. Geo. R. [illegible]

LOCAL ELECTION ECHOES.

The Handsome Democratic Gains Made Throughout the County.

Following are some of the towns in the county that gave marked Democratic gains over the vote of 1888:

Blossburg comes to the front with the magnificent Democratic gain of 302.

Blossburg makes a handsome gain of 133 which tells of the work done by Democrats and Independent Republicans in that borough.

The returns from Duncan demonstrate that the miners were satisfied that Governor Pattison is their friend. The gain was 80—the Republican majority in 1888 being 78.

Hamilton gave a Republican majority of 84 in 1888. This year it gave a Democratic majority of 43—a gain of 116. The voters of this township are to be congratulated for their splendid service to the party and to the cause of tax reform.

In 1888 Jackson gave a Republican majority of 133, which was decreased to 41 at the present election—a Democratic gain of 92.

The Democrats of Liberty sustained their reputation of being reliable, making a gain of 60, the Republican majority in 1888 being 33. Pattison was given a majority of 93.

Morris Democrats have also made a record of which they may well feel proud, by cutting the Republican majority of 100 in 1888 down to 56.

Tioga in 1888 rolled up a Republican majority of 155. At the recent election this majority was decreased to 62—a net gain of 93.

The First Ward of Wellsboro gave a Republican majority of 138 in 1888. At the recent election this was reduced to 73—a net gain of 65.

In the Second Ward the Republican majority has been reduced to a majority of 10—a net Democratic gain of 78. When the fact is taken into consideration that this ward is the home of Quay's Tioga county lieutenants, and that all possible means were used to carry it for Delamater, this gain is remarkably significant.

RIPPLES FROM ROSEVILLE.

Regret Over Elliott's Defeat—A Roast Pig Dinner—Remembering Fire Sufferers.

Dr. O. S. Nye has erected a neat wagon house near his barn.

Lloyd Wheeler had a plowing bee last Monday.

The election returns caused great rejoicing here. A few more votes added to Hon. M. F. Elliott's column would have caused more pleasure in these parts.

C. W. Kelley, instead of Holley, has moved in the old school building. The latter occupies the old house near Mrs. Caroline Watson's.

We stated in our last letter that Argetsinger & Hall had taken the contract to build Longwell's house for $910. This is only for the work and does not include material.

A very enjoyable affair took place at Wilson Hall's last Thursday and was participated in by several friends. Roast pig and other seasonable dishes adorned the table.

F. C. Avery is building a large barn to take the place of the one recently burned.

Miss Clarina Sherman, one of the sufferers from the Roseville fire, has received a bed quilt and several other articles from Mrs. Hettie Mansfield and other ladies of Millerton. Miss Sherman appreciates their kindness. Mrs. Mansfield is visiting her old home and friends at this place.

Mrs. and Mrs. James Wood, of Elmira, are visiting here. They talk of moving to Roseville. BRONCO.

November 10, 1890.

Mitchell's Creek Jottings.

'Rah for Pattison.

The *Republican Advocate* had a good deal to say about Emery's side show. We think by the way the honest Republicans helped us to elect Pattison that he must have had the big tent and an elephant or two.

Alphonso Gregory and his mother, from Bloods, N. Y., intend to move into the Middaugh house, lately occupied by Charles Reynolds.

Mr. McPherson has moved into the tenant house of C. F. Miller.

Elder McKenney, of Somers Lane, has rented Wm. Kimball's blacksmith shop and is prepared to do all kinds of custom work.

Mrs. Osborn has been quite sick for the past two weeks, but is getting better.

Mrs. Livingston is very sick with pneumonia.

Mrs. Pickering, of Tioga, is visiting friends in this part of the town.

Elder Wilson preached in the Button school-house last Tuesday evening.

Our schools have commenced and are running along nicely.

Charles Hall is building an addition to his house. CHRISTOPHER.

November 10, 1890.

Robbed His Benefactor.

One day last week a young man called at the home of Mr. D. A. Lockwood, on Hill's creek, and made arrangements to board with the family and attend school during the Winter. The young man was an entire stranger to the family and gave his name as Willie S. Jones. Sunday afternoon he commenced living with the Lockwoods. He was given a room when the time arrived for retiring and all members of the household, save Jones, were soon asleep. Jones then began rummaging the house for plunder. He secured a watch valued at $27, a pair of pants costing $6, shirts and underwear to the amount of $12 and a pair of gloves, costing $1. When the family arose on Monday morning young Jones did not put in an appearance, and a visit to his room showed that he had departed. An investigation was then made, resulting in the discovery that they had been robbed by young Jones. Mr. Lockwood immediately came to Wellsboro and swore out a warrant for his absent boarder. Jones is still at large and his whereabouts is a mystery, though it is supposed that he has fled over into New York State.

Little Marsh Matters.

The smoke of a fierce political battle has cleared away and we find Robert E. Pattison occupying the highest seat of honor within the ranks of State officers. Hon. M. F. Elliott was beaten just by the Chatham majority for Hopkins. This town could have easily been carried for [illegible] had there been any effort made by the Democrats.

Mrs. S. W. [illegible] is suffering from what may prove to be cancer of the throat.

The ladies of the Home Mission Society will have a spider web party and oyster supper at Toles Hall, Little Marsh, on the evening of November 27th. Come and enjoy one evening with the Young Ladies Mission. JOLLY BOB.

November 10, 1890.

—A magnificent monument has been erected in Wildwood, at Williamsport, to the memory of the late Judge Cummin, who contracted his fatal disease while president of the Johnstown Flood Relief Commission. The monument is a handsome work of [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

The Latest Information From All Quarters of the Globe.

W. W. Astor has filed plans in New York for a $1,000,000 hotel.

A couple married in the Senate [illegible] spent their honeymoon in a cell.

The [illegible] engine works has received an order for twenty-one small engines.

[illegible] B. Aldrich, of Addison, had his left hand taken off by a buzz saw one day last week.

—Mrs. Annie Baxter, Democrat, was elected County Clerk of Jasper county, Mo., at the recent election.

—President Harrison has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving.

—The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple to be erected in Chicago, at a cost of not less than $3,000,000, was laid last Thursday.

—A Pennsylvania hog engine snorted through Williamsport one day last week, with 140 cars at its back, the largest train on record.

—Last Thursday the entire business portion of Hartman, Ark., was burned, causing a loss of $27,000, on which there was no insurance.

—While some soldiers were handling shells in the magazine at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., last Friday, one of them let a shell fall and it exploded, killing four persons.

—The cigar-shaped vessel Cassard, which is to be a marine wonder and cross the ocean to Europe in four days, was successfully launched at Baltimore last Thursday.

—The log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived as a boy in Washington county, Ky., has been bought for $1,000 and will be exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair.

—Henry Hall was burned to death in a livery barn at Geneva, N. Y., last Saturday night. Hall could have made his escape, but perished in attempting to save four or five horses.

—Henry M. Stanley, the world renowned African explorer and author of "In Darkest Africa," arrived in New York last Thursday accompanied by his wife, her mother, and several friends.

—The village of Winslow, Ind., was entirely wiped out by a disastrous fire last Thursday. Not a house was left standing in the town and fully 400 people have been made homeless.

—A delegation of negroes from Cuba and Brazil has gone to Lagos, on the West coast of Africa, to arrange for the return of many of the negroes of those countries to their native land.

—A Philadelphia woman, the mother of seven children, while laboring under a fit of insanity last Thursday, cut the throats of two of her children and then killed herself. One of the children will recover.

—The Montreal Chamber of Commerce has decided to urge the Canadian government to place an import duty on American eggs—another indication of reciprocity due to the passage of the McKinley bill.

—The Chicago packers of canned meats have decided to advance the price of their goods one-fourth of a cent per pound, to cover the additional cost on tin plate. This raises the price of a 25 cent pail to 30 cents.

—Monday was a veritable "blue Monday" in the New York stock exchange. There was a general decline in prices all along the line. During the intense excitement James Struthers, a stock-broker aged 60 years, fell dead.

—Owing to an error in the count it is believed that Kinney (Democrat,) was elected to the Illinois Legislature in place of Hoppin (Republican,) and the body may be Democratic with a majority of 1, thus ensuring John M. Palmer's election to the United States Senate.

—A solidified powder mine was found in Copeland, near Braddock, on Saturday, by workmen. The mine was eighteen feet below the surface of the ground. It is thought that the powder was buried during the French and Indian or Revolutionary wars. Camp Copeland was used during the civil war by soldiers.

—Will, alias Sam Decker, the murderer of Mrs. Nellie Foster, at Elmira, was arrested on a farm near that city last Thursday by Sam Forker, an ex-policeman, who received $200 reward. When placed in the Chemung county jail Decker refused to be interviewed by the reporters, telling them that they would get all the facts at the trial.

—Two residents of Montrose went to Binghamton with a hearse which wanted repairs. Upon starting for home in the evening both men loaded up with corn beer, and the result was before they had proceeded far the horse ran away and threw the occupants of the vehicle out into the ditch, where they lay uninjured, but unable to help themselves. Other parties stopped the team, loaded them in the hearse and took them to jail.

—The Chinese government powder mills located at Tai-Ping-Fu, recently exploded with terrific force, killing three hundred and wounding many others. More than half the victims were blown into atoms, only shreds of their bodies and clothing being found. The immediate vicinity of the disaster presented a sickening spectacle. On all sides were seen heads, trunks, arms and limbs, and those in such a state of mutilation that recognition was an impossibility.

—A Buffalo (N. Y.) woman started out with her one-year-old baby to do some shopping the other day. Suddenly she noticed that the baby was growing sick. She hastened toward home, but had not gone far when the child was taken with violent spasms. Upon reaching home the lady summoned medical aid, and the conclusion was reached that the infant had swallowed poison. An examination was made and it was discovered that the baby had been chewing the strings of its bonnet, which were of a light green shade, and contained a large quantity of arsenic.

—A terrible story of a Newfoundland dog killing a baby and eating off its head for revenge on the child's parents, comes from Rockland, South Dakota. Gust Cartwright was working a placer claim there. His wife and baby were the other members of the family. Mrs. Cartwright had occasion to punish their big dog, and did so. Shortly afterwards she left the dog and baby together in front of the cabin while she went to the spring for a pail of water. On her return she fell in a dead faint upon discovering that the dog had attacked the child and literally eaten its head off. The husband when he returned to the cabin, seized an axe and killed the dog. The mother is a raving maniac.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Governor Beaver Issues a Proclamation Concerning It.

Governor Beaver last Tuesday issued the following proclamation:

"In humble and devout acknowledgment of the good hand of God upon our people, in grateful recognition of the custom established by our fathers and in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States, I do hereby designate Thursday, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1890, as 'Thanksgiving Day.'

"In order that the day may be properly observed, and that all the people throughout the Commonwealth may join in the religious services and the enjoyments for which it is designed, I earnestly recommend that all ordinary business be suspended, that the people assemble in their respective places of worship to render thanks to the bountiful Giver of all good for the blessings which have crowned the year; that the parental roof and family hearthstone be made the gathering places of [illegible] which [illegible] in the social features of the day, and that substantial comfort and wholesome cheer be distributed in generous abundance by those who enjoy plenty to those who suffer lack."

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

[illegible]

[illegible]

In your throat which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing your throat, arises from catarrh, and as catarrh is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines all fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. But to know the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be controlled in its early stages, and the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.

BORN.

JOHNSON.—At Knoxville, Pa., October 29, 1890, to the wife of Mr. Vern Johnson, a daughter.

MARRIED.

HURBERT—DARLING.—At Lawrenceville, Pa., November 4, 1890, Mr. Theodore Hurbert, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Edith Darling.

STULL—IRVINE.—At Elmira, N. Y., November 6, 1890, by Rev. Dr. Henry, Mr. Harry Stull and Miss Bertha E. Irvine, both of Ogdensburg, Pa.

CLUTE—SAKS.—At Blossburg, Pa., November 5, 1890, by Rev. B. J. Tracey, Mr. Frank L. Clute, of Corning, N. Y., and Miss Louise N. Saks, of Blossburg.

HAMER—BRAUN.—At Elmira, N. Y., November 9, 1890, by Rev. M. F. DeWitt, Mr. John H. Hamer, of Elmira, N. Y., and Miss Emily Braun, of Germania, Pa.

REYNOLDS—PEASE.—At Westfield, Pa., October 22, 1890, by Rev. J. M. Crandall, Carroll E. Reynolds, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Lillian A. Pease, of Westfield, Pa.

DIED.

WAKELY.—At Westfield, Pa., November 7, 1890, Miss Maud Wakely, aged 17 years.

MOYER.—At Walla Walla, Washington, October 12, 1890, Mr. J. L. Moyer, formerly of Stony Fork, Pa., aged 42 years, 5 months and 10 days.

New York Market.

Corrected weekly by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, 177 & 179 Chamber Street.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1890.

BUTTER.—N. Y. State creameries are now mostly closed, or continuing have but light patronage, and the receipts of this class of make are lessened, and the market for finest butter is becoming more dependent upon grain fed milk from the West, and such butter is firm with rather an advancing tendency. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
Creameries, fresh	26 @27	22 @25
Held Summer	20 @21	18 @20
Dairy, fresh	22 @24	18 @20
Held Summer	18 @20	15 @18

CHEESE.—Fancies only have a positive value, and all second grades are dull and hard to move. We quote.

State factory colored	9½@ 9¾
do do white	9½@ 9¾
do do part skims	6 @ 7

EGGS.—This infantile industry is now protected by a paternal government 5 cents per dozen, and eggs being scarce prices have advanced just about the 5 cents duty imposed. Those household stewards, the retail grocers, now wait upon their patrons with 8 eggs for a quarter, being 3⅛ cents per egg, with prospects of dearer supplies ahead. This duty, like John the Baptist's head on a charger, was brought in (rather sorrowfully), not because there was any sense in it, but simply to satisfy promises made, and in defiance of the old adage that "a bad promise is better broken than kept." We quote

State and Penn., new laid	28 @30
Western, choice	23 @25

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

BRYDEN & JOHNSON

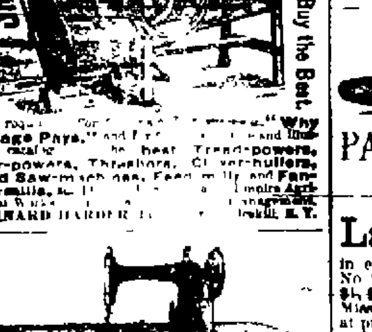
We have placed on sale a large lot of Dress Flannels, consisting of plain, striped and plaids, at 50 cents, reduced from 60 cents. These goods were very cheap at the former price.

On our bargain counter will be found about ten dozen pairs of Ladies' Kid Gloves, reduced from $1 to 79 cents.

Thirty pieces of best 8-cent prints, now 6 cents; also remnants of Dress Goods, prints, ginghams, etc.

We are going to close out all remnants and reduce the price on all goods we have an overstock of from now until January 1st. If you want the most for the money, call at

BRYDEN & JOHNSON'S.



SINGER MACHINE

HEADQUARTERS.

The New Singer Vibrator with high arm and bent wood work is the latest success of the Singer Company. Every lady should see this wonderful machine. We invite all to call at our office.

A. L. SHAW, Agent,
September 4, 1890. Wellsboro, Pa.

House and Lot For-Sale.

[illegible]

CLOAKS.

Selections from the best known makes in the county.

All the latest styles of long garments. Wraps and Reefers made of chevoits, "Clay worsted" and plain goods.

New plush coats with raised shoulders and cut 42 inches long.

STOCKINETS.

The growing demand for these perfect fitting Jersey Jackets has stimulated us to put forth an extra effort to supply the trade with superior goods at the lowest possible prices. We have placed our account direct with the mill—where the cloth and the jackets are both made under the same roof. In this way we are able to sell you garments from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. cheaper than last year, and as we are showing twenty styles of puffed sleeves, plain and "Hussar" fronts and ¾ lengths, we know we can suit you.

Children's Garments.

From the cheapest to the finest, the smallest to the largest.

Mathers, Graves & Co.

LIMITED.

RUBBERS

BELOW COST.

All New and Fresh Goods.

We haven't a pair of seconds in our entire stock.

We will sell Rubbers for a few days longer at 'old prices.'

The largest stock in town to select from, at

James E. Fish's,

Opposite the Post-Office.

Wellsboro, October 9, 1890.

Fresh Oysters

AT 102 MAIN STREET.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with Fresh Oysters at wholesale or retail. Those who have traded with us in the past know they can always depend on good, fresh, sweet, reliable stock. Special attention given to orders for parties, dances, donations, &c. We are headquarters for Fruits.

A FINE LOT OF

Grapes and Pears

NOW ON HAND FOR CANNING

We have opened the season with our

OWN MAKE OF TAFFY!

Also have a fine assortment of Chocolates, Cream Bon-Bons, Mixed Candies, &c.

Don't forget our Bakery department when you want something in that line. Special attention to orders.

MILLIKEN & PADGETT,

WELLSBORO BAKERY.

PARLOR SHOE STORE,

JAS. A. BOYCE.

Ladies' Fine Shoes

in enlarged variety. Sizes all the way up to No. 9. Width A B C D E and EE. Prices, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5. Misses' and Children's Shoes to suit all wants at prices from 35 cents to $4. Men's, Boys' and Lumbermen's Rubber Goods in full variety. My rubber goods are new make and all first quality.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—The Directors of [illegible] DELMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT [illegible] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible]

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that [illegible] Hammond, W. O. Lewis, J. H. Colestock, A. B. A. Briggs, J. L. Beers and others, citizens of Middlebury township, will apply to the Court of Common Pleas on MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., for a charter of incorporation under the name of "THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MIDDLEBURY," the character and object of the corporation being to establish and maintain public worship.

S. F. CHANNELL,
November 13, 1890-4t. Solicitor.

TIOGA COUNTY COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas Hon. John I. Mitchell, President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, has issued his precept, to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, at Wellsboro, in and for the county of Tioga, Pa., on the fourth MONDAY of NOVEMBER, (being the 24th day,) A. D. 1890, and to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Tioga to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, exemptions and remembrances, to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons are required to be then and there attending and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Sheriff's office in Wellsboro, the 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

FRANCIS M. SHEFFER,
Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 23, 1890. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following inventories of real and personal estate selected to be retained by the widow and children of the decedents will be presented in the Orphans' Court to be held at the Court house in Wellsboro, in Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for final confirmation.

Estate of Nathan Austin, late of Charleston, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Albert A. Brown, late of Middlebury, deceased, widow's inventory of real estate.

Estate of Harvey L. Campbell, late of Liberty, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Augustus P. Gray, late of Ward, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Timothy S. Griswold, late of Union, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Alexander Harris, late of Jackson, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Fred J. Hymes, late of Shippen, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Cornelius Kimball, late of Liberty, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Stephen L. Olmstead, late of Delmar, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Charles R. Purvis, late of Ward, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Augustine S. Torpy, late of Delmar, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

HOMER J. RIPLEY,
Clerk of the Orphan's Court.
Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 30, 1890.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators and guardians named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented in the Orphans' Court to be held at the Court-house in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for allowance and confirmation.

Final account of Daniel D. Doan, Guardian of Ora Doan, Vernie Doan, and Herman Doan, minor children of James E. Doane, deceased.

First and final account of Robert K. Young, Administrator of the estate of Hannah C. Eldridge, late of Elmira, N. Y., deceased.

Second and final account of Jacob Biser, Executor of the will of John F. Fray, late of Liberty, deceased.

First and final account of Orrin J. Furman, Administrator of the estate of Harriet A. Furman, late of Rutland, deceased.

First and final account of Robert K. Young, Administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Guernsey, late of Corning, N. Y., deceased.

Final account of W. K. Harris, Administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Alexander Harris, late of Jackson, deceased.

Final account of George M. Putman, Administrator of the estate of Robert J. Impson, late of Delmar, deceased.

First partial account of James Pollock, Administrator of the estate of Catherine Ketchum, late of Antrim, deceased.

First and final account of E. J. Cleveland, Executor of the will of Abigail Newell, late of Union, deceased.

First partial account of Charles L. Pattison and B. H. Parkhurst, surviving executors of the will of Joel Parkhurst, late of Elkland, deceased.

First account of [illegible] French, Executor of the will of Dryden A. Pope, late of Chatham, deceased.

First and final account of John Haggerty, Executor of the will of D. H. Root, late of Liberty, deceased.

Second partial account of Peter V. VanNess, Executor of the will of George Soper, late of Rutland, deceased.

Final account of Robert Morton, Administrator of the estate of Samuel D. Trowbridge, late of Clymer, deceased.

First and final account of Daniel W. Baldwin, Administrator of the estate of Caleb Trowbridge, late of Knoxville, deceased.

HOMER J. RIPLEY,
Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 30, 1890. Register.

TIOGA COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

NOVEMBER 17 to 21, 1890.

The Annual Teachers' Institute of Tioga County will be held in Annandale Hall at Wellsboro, Pa., during the week beginning November 17th.

A competent and experienced corps of instructors has been engaged for the day sessions, and for the evening sessions the following celebrated lecturers have been secured.

Monday evening, HON. GEORGE R. WENDLING, of Chicago.

Tuesday evening, HON. ROSWELL G. HORR, of Michigan.

Wednesday evening, MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, of Boston.

Thursday evening, HON. HENRY HALL, of Mercer county, Pa.

The enrollment of members will begin at 10 a. m. on Monday, and the Institute will be formally opened at 2 p. m. Teachers should enroll as soon as they reach Wellsboro. The enrollment fee will be $1, which will entitle directors and teachers to reserved seats for all the evening lectures. Others can obtain tickets for the Lecture Course at Spalding's drug store, Wellsboro, for $1.50, or single admission tickets for 50 cents each.

All persons paying *full fare* over the Fall Brook or Tioga railroads in coming to the Institute or to attend the lectures can, on application to the County Superintendent, obtain an order which will secure a two-thirds reduction in the price of their return tickets.

Board can be obtained at the hotels or private houses at rates varying from 50 cents to a dollar per day.

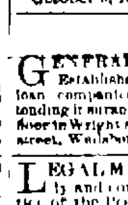
The Common Schools of the county must be closed during the week of the Institute, and teachers will be paid for actual attendance at its sessions. The time cannot be regarded as any part of the school term of any school district.

It is earnestly hoped that teachers, directors and all friends of education will co-operate with us in our endeavors to make this a profitable and interesting meeting.

An examination will be held in the High School building, Wellsboro, on Saturday, November 22, at 8 o'clock a. m., for the accommodation of teachers who are unlicensed.

H. E. RAESLY,
County Superintendent.

October 23, 1890-4t.



DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machinists, Builders, Contractors and others. Admitted to be the greatest improvements ever made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.

FULTON IRON & ENGINE W'K'S,
Estab. 1852. 10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.

October 9, 1890—1yr.

O. H. DAVIS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. Established 1877. Leading English and American companies represented. Special features attending insurance on farm property. Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa. Nov. 28, 1885-1y.

LEGAL MARRIAGES solemnized neatly and confidentially by J. H. Hardy, Justice of the Peace, 108 East Water street, near Rathbun House, Elmira, N. Y. October 23 '34.

WE HEAD THE PROCESSION.

GET OUR PRICES

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Etc.,

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Flour, Shoulders, Pork, Lard, Molasses and Syrups, Away Down.

COME ONE! COME ALL! COME NOW!

JOHN [illegible]

[illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1[illegible] 1890

GOD'S MUSIC.

Since ever the world was fashioned,
Water and air and sod
A music of divers meaning
Has flowed from the hand of God
In valley and gorge and upland
On stormy mountain height
[illegible] makes him a harp of the [illegible]
He sweeps the chords with might
He puts forth his hand to [illegible]
He speaks and the waters [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
He touches the [illegible] bells,
He plays in the woodland streams,
A tender song [illegible]
Sings [illegible] child [illegible] dreams
But the music divinest and dearest,
Since ever the years began,
Is the manifold passionate music
He draws from the heart of man
—F. E. Weatherly in Temple Bar

FOR ISOBEL.

Not long since, it was while yet the public excitement ran high in connection with discoveries made when the old Banderet house, on Bourbon street, New Orleans, was torn down, I was told the story of Augustin Verot.

It was in the year 1889 that this young man, rich, gifted and handsome, came to New Orleans to spend a winter with Charles Marot Banderet, whose acquaintance he had formed in Paris. The two men were of the same age, and their tastes were similar. Verot had been captivated by Banderet's wit, learning and subtile personal charm. In turn, Banderet's imagination was touched into singular activity and his sympathies borne away by Verot's magnetic genius.

It is rare indeed that two young men, poets both, find such an overmastering mutual interest flowing between them. Their friendship became at once a passion.

When Banderet left Paris after a year's sojourn there he exacted a promise from his new friend that he should come to New Orleans and spend some months with him. Thus it came about that early in the autumn of 1899 Verot arrived, after a pleasant voyage, and took up his abode in the Banderet mansion on Bourbon street.

Charles Marot Banderet, as some of my readers will remember, was a bachelor orphan, occupying the large, silent old house all alone, save that he was surrounded with many faithful slaves.

The house was a low, far spreading, gloomy brick structure, whose immensely thick walls and small windows gave it a jail like appearance. Vines clambered over it from base to roof, and it was embowered in dusky trees. Surrounding it was a high brick wall topped with a picketing of iron. The gates were massive, and closed with huge spring locks that could be opened only from within. They were attended by statuesque keepers as black as night.

Banderet was descended from a family of buccaneers. His wealth was the result of ancestral piracy, murder and rapine. In the young man's blood burned the taint of unbridled passion, and in his brain a lawless imagination held high carousal. His poems were, like those of Poe, Baudelaire and Villon, suffused with something that suggested madness, but the young man showed no sign of an unsound mind. On the contrary, he was brilliantly, fascinatingly sane and logical in his conversation. He went little into society and entertained scarcely at all, in the general meaning of the word. A few friends, rarely more than one at a time, were admitted through his portentous looking gates and into his luxurious twilight parlors and dusk dim library. He was a connoisseur of wines, cigars and old books; he smoked almost incessantly, rarely drank to excess, read mediæval poetry and in his conversation was much given to advancing preposterously romantic theories touching almost all the relations of life.

When Verot arrived Banderet met him at the wharf with every outward show of irrepressible delight; but the young Parisian at once felt that some great change had taken place in his friend. At first he was inclined to fear that Banderet was not sincere in his expressions of affectionate joy over his arrival, but soon enough the mystery was adequately explained. Banderet was in love. His whole nature was absorbed in the new passion.

Mlle. Des Champs was the daughter of a retired planter, whose home was but a few steps from Banderet's gate. Recently the poet had met her. To meet her was to love her, and now he could find room for no other thought. Isobel Des Champs was the subject of his most eloquent conversation, his strangely melodious poetry, his curiously brilliant sketches in water colors.

Verot found Banderet's house a very palace of enchantment; so vague and yet so effective were the impressions made by its rich tapestry, its massive mahogany furniture, its dim vistas of books and pictures and its solemn silence. The young patrician Frenchman had been accustomed to old houses, but here, in this city of the New World, his creole friend had given him the freedom of one that seemed filled with an antiquity far greater than the Roman buildings of France could boast of—even the most ruined in old Provence.

Banderet was anxious to have Verot see Isobel Des Champs, and, of course, the young visitor, especially after Banderet's eloquent description, felt quite willing to meet the beautiful girl. Nor was he in the least disappointed when he saw her; indeed, her loveliness so far surpassed expectation, so dwarfed all former visions of maidenly attractiveness, that Verot was struck to the heart by her first glance.

If Isobel captivated Verot it was not a loss of love at first sight, for the handsome Parisian did not fail to impress her imagination in turn. From the moment of their first meeting they were ardent lovers, as everybody could plainly see, save only Banderet. So lost in the infatuation of absolute devotion was he that he could see nothing but Isobel's dazzling beauty, could hear nothing but the rich, low music of her creole voice.

Soon enough Verot was in the seventh heaven of a successful courtship—not courtship, but love telling and love listening—while poor Banderet went right on in blissful enjoyment of his imaginary lordship of Isobel's heart.

The autumn sped; the winter went like a dream, and out flashed the orange blooms, out poured the mocking bird songs, heavily drooped the roses by the walls. The breezes from the gulf were sweet and fragrant, the sky was like a great pale violet tent shutting in the world with a wavering mist dream of spring.

The time was approaching for Verot to depart for France, when one morning he informed Banderet that he and Isobel were [illegible] Paris [illegible] their [illegible]

At first Banderet was stupefied by the announcement. He [illegible] cantly into his friend's eyes, while his face grew deadly white. Not a feature moved [illegible] the quiet smile [illegible] from his firm thin lips. It was an admirable exhibition of that self control which in those days was so much cultivated by gentlemen who were in the habit of settling all matters of personal disagreement at the point of sword or muzzle of pistol.

Of course Verot had counted the cost and fully expected a duel, but he was pleasantly surprised to find that Banderet would not demand a meeting. Furthermore, instead of appealing to the code the host who had been so cruelly robbed took the turn of affairs with a philosophic resignation truly admirable. After the first great struggle against the terrible disappointment which the disaster to his hopes had brought he drew close to his friend and [illegible]

deret's face and making. It was a new, mysterious transformation of the man. His face took on an inscrutable mask of quiet, almost serene, resignation, behind which something suggested immeasurable depths of poignant suffering. In his eyes at times burned a light which startled Verot and haunted his dreams at night.

Love predominates everything, however, and the passionate young Parisian was so bewildered and blinded in the rose [illegible] of happiness that [illegible] deeper [illegible] Banderet [illegible] [illegible] he was aware of [illegible] [illegible] the impending [illegible] the [illegible] the wild flut[illegible] of [illegible] mocking birds.

About this time, as is now known, Banderet went frequently to see an old negress, a voudoo charm weaver, and procured from her a phial of hideous poison—a black liquid, thick, rank, frenzy bearing—made from the heads of snakes, the tails of scorpions and the roots of various deadly weeds all steeped together for many days. Among the African voudoo workers this liquid was known by an appellation which meant "brain burner." It was said to induce madness of the most hopeless kind. Its concoction was attended with the most solemnly horrible of rites and incantations.

It was the night before Isobel and Verot's wedding day. Banderet appeared to be in better spirits than usual; he had some rare old wine brought into the library, and he and Verot sat up till late drinking and smoking, while they permitted themselves perfect freedom in conversation.

Although, as I have said, their tastes were similar, no two men could have been less alike in personal appearance than were Verot and Banderet. The Parisian was tall, athletic, fair, with blue eyes and yellow, curling hair, while the creole was dark, slight, black eyed, mysterious looking, possessing the singular magnetism of a face at once handsome and inscrutable. Banderet's slightness was not physical frailty, however, for he was a noted swordsman, possessed of extraordinary nervous energy.

It was late in the night and the lamps were burning low, the flames flickering faintly and faltering in their brazen sockets among the pendant crystal brilliants, when Banderet arose and said:

"Well, my dear old fellow, it is growing late, and you must not be drowsy on your wedding morn. One more cigar—just one—the best that Cuba ever gave to the lips of man, and then to your dreams."

He fetched from a little hanging cabinet a small ivory box curiously carved and mounted in gold, out of which he took two large cigars separately wrapped in silver foil. One of these he handed to Verot, at the same time lighting the other.

"The last two of a priceless lot sent me two years ago by a friend at Havana," he said.

Verot daintily brushed the almost black cigar across his nose to inhale its fragrance, and instantly recoiled, for there came from it a strange, insinuating and unbearable stench.

"That is nothing," laughed Banderet, with a hollow, brutal ring in his voice that startled Verot. "When you light it the smell disappears, and the smoke is exquisitely fine. See!" and he puffed a light cloud toward his friend's nostrils. "Isn't that incomparable bouquet?"

Verot put the cigar between his teeth and tried to light it, but the thrill of atrocious evil that flashed through his nerves caused him to let it fall.

"It's horrible!" he exclaimed. "I can't bear it!"

"Oh, what womanish qualms!" remarked Banderet, almost testily, picking up the fallen cecuro and handing it to his guest. "Smoke it; this may be our last night together, and—and"——

Something in Banderet's voice appealed to Verot's sympathy, while at the same time it made his heart almost sink. A man lying in his coffin, ready to be buried alive, might have had such a strain in his voice. His face was white, with that ghastliness which comes in extreme moments to a dark countenance, and his eyes, strangely dilated, burned with a dusky, deep set brilliance.

"You know how I feel, Verot—you know how I feel."

Again the Parisian essayed to light the cigar; but the thing was not possible. He flung it aside after inhaling one intolerable draught of its smoke.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Banderet. "You have less courage than I supposed; but then you Parisians, as I've often told you, are a degenerate set."

Verot had risen, and now stood towering above his host, his magnificent frame expanding and a determined look in his fine, fair face.

"That cigar was poisoned!" he exclaimed, with dramatic energy of expression.

"Oh, surely not!" said Banderet, with immediate concern, stooping and picking it up. He put it to his nose.

"Why, that is strange!" he cried. "What can it mean?"

The two men looked steadily, searchingly into each other's eyes, and slowly but clearly read the whole situation. One was aware that his deadly purpose had been discovered, the other knew that death was lurking for him in every corner of that gloomy old house. Verot was the first to speak.

"How shall we settle this?" he demanded, in a hard, dry tone.

Banderet laughed sardonically and puffed lazily at his cigar, meantime shrugging his shoulders as if the matter were of light consequence to him.

"I think the best way to settle it is to go to bed and sleep it off," he remarked, with a half yawn.

"Scoundrel, villain, murderer!" exclaimed Verot, permitting for the moment his indignation to master him, "you shall answer to me now!"

"Oh, certainly, if you wish," said Banderet calmly. "My sword room is but a step from here. Follow me if you're not afraid."

Verot followed, but not without a strange sense of insecurity. It was as if some treachery were about to be sprung upon him at every step while they passed through two or three dim rooms and along a low, narrow passage between damp brick walls, then into a bare, windowless little room.

"See here," said Banderet, stopping close to one of the dismal walls, "this doesn't look like a door, does it?"

He fumbled a moment about a certain spot, pressed a hidden spring and pushed open a low shutter disclosing another cell like apartment, dank, grimy and ill smelling. Into this Verot followed him. They halted and faced each other, a little lamp [illegible] Banderet lighting up their [illegible] ghastly faces.

"We can settle our little trouble here without the slightest fear of being interrupted. This is where, as I have heard, one of my reckless kinsmen who former[illegible] used to confine [illegible] what time he was awaiting a chance to [illegible] Nobody living save myself knows that this room exists."

He smiled cynically and lifting the lamp gazed around at the slime on the reeking bricks. Then he made a little petulant motion and said:

"The swords, the rapiers, I have forgotten them. Hold this lamp a moment, please."

Verot mechanically accepted the proffered light, but as he did so something in Banderet's look, or in his movement [illegible] him a little.

"You'll not be afraid to stand here a moment while I go fetch the swords, will you?"

He placed peculiar accent on the word "afraid," and Verot felt his blood tingle in response to the insinuation.

"You shall soon have your test of skill as well as of courage," he responded; "but if you are going back after weapons you'd better take the lamp. I can wait [illegible]"

slowly sweep the loathsome little cell.

He was still smoking the smoldering black cigar, and the pale rings of fragrance slowly strayed in the chill, damp air.

"Don't stand there like that," said Verot savagely, "or I'll stamp you into the floor."

"A coward would do that," retorted Banderet, taking two or three light back[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Banderet [illegible] then with a [illegible] laid his hand on the heavy shutter.

"You command, but I shall take my own time to obey," he remarked in a tone of constrained excitement. "How should you like to wait in this little boudoir until your bride comes to you?"

Like a flash the meaning and the purpose of Banderet's words and movements leaped through Verot's mind. Already the door was slowly swinging shut.

So frightful was the thought, with its infinite suggestions of horror, that the tall Parisian stood for a single moment paralyzed.

"Good night forever, Augustin Verot. May your dreams be sweet," said Banderet.

Slowly, steadily, the door, which was in reality a hinged section of the massive wall, swung round.

Verot let fall the lamp, which, clanging brazenly on the brick floor, remained sputtering and burning there with a strange, fantastic light. Something like a death chill shivered through the air.

One long bound the Parisian made, uttering a low, harsh cry of rage and terror as he was caught between the closing door and the jaw of the doorway.

There was a struggle like the fighting of wild beasts, the men growling and panting in the extremity of their brutal straining and tearing.

Presently a body was heaved and flung. It fell in the center of the cell, and lay ghastly and motionless beside the fast dying lamp flame. Then the ponderous door went to with a dull thump and a sharp click of the hidden spring.

One of the rivals stood on the outside of the cell panting and quivering, the white froth clotted on his lips; the other lay limp and lifeless within.

* * * * * *

The mystery, which for nearly fifty years had hung over the old Banderet homestead, was cleared up when the house was torn down. The laborers came in the course of their work to a low, narrow, hidden room, damp and repulsive, in the middle of which lay a skeleton clothed in rotten garments. This was the body of Charles Marot Banderet, whose sudden disappearance about the time of the marriage of Isobel Des Champs to Augustin Verot had given rise to so many wild stories. In fact, so absolute had been the mystery that not the faintest clew to the missing man had ever been found until this revelation by the workmen divulged everything.

Immediately after the discovery of Banderet's skeleton inquiry was begun as to the whereabouts of Verot, who was traced and found, an old man, widowed and childless, penniless and friendless, on the island of Corsica. He told his story as I have told it to you, and, as if the relief from the long strain of his hideous secret had relaxed his whole being, he fell at once into a state of collapse, from which nothing could rally him. He died in his seventy-fourth year, muttering with almost his last breath:

"Isobel, Isobel, it was all for you! I gave him the grave he meant to give me. It was a close and silent tomb, but at last—at last—it—has—given—ah!—given up—its—secret!"—Maurice Thompson in New York Ledger.

The Man with a Loud Voice.

As a safe rule the man who howls at his dog in the field may be put down as a poor sportsman, and the dog that is howled at as a poor dog. For the matter of that, the dog which finds game for a noisy master usually does about what his dog sense tells him to. The very fact of the man's noisy demonstrations implies that he cannot make his dog obey. With dogs as with horses, the master who handles them best is not he whose voice can be heard in the next county. The quiet control of horse or dog is the only true mastery.

There is nothing to be said for noise in the field. Properly trained, a dog will obey as readily and as intelligently and as effectively a motion of hand, or gun, or head, as the bawling and roaring of a Boanerges. It is true that the dog exhorter may thereby secure a needed and beneficial degree of lung exercise; but he is not at all likely to secure so large a count of game. Of all sounds that startle the birds that of the human voice is most certain to alarm them. Every expert gunner knows this and keeps still. The shouter is a tyro; or if he shouts year after year he is certainly a poor sportsman, and when in company with others who do not share his noisy proclivities, he is voted a general nuisance. Many a grouse has been lost for no other reason than because it was startled and flushed by ill timed speech.—Forest and Stream.

The Temple of Incas.

A correspondent writes from Peru to The Germania that the remains of a temple, dating back from the period of the Incas, have been discovered while clearing the ground for a small place on one of the affluents of the upper Maranon, in the great plain which lies at the foot of the eastern Cordilleras. There was an inclosing wall of great extent, fully eighty inches thick, the inclosure within being divided by other walls into halls and smaller chambers. The plan and the painted inscriptions resemble what has been found in other places ascertained to be ancient Peruvian temples.

Hence it is inferred that this also was a similar temple. Several buildings of this kind have been found scattered over Peru. The Spaniards demolished them and floods bearing quantities of sand from the Cordilleras covered over the remains, to be succeeded later by a growth of shrubs and even trees, quite hiding from view the masonry underneath. The Peruvian government has been moved by this recent discovery, and some regular excavations will be undertaken on sites where temples and even towns are known to have existed prior to the conquest.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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Girls who use SAPOLIO are QUICKLY MARRIED

SAPOLIO is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. If your store-keeper does not keep it you should insist upon his doing so, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

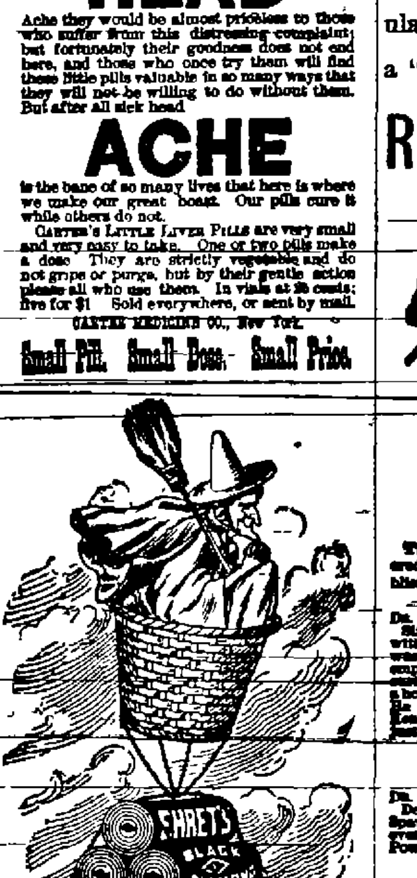
ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



Whither! O! Whither, old woman, so high? With Black Diamond Roofing to cover the sky. Why go so far from the land of your birth? Because it already covers the earth.

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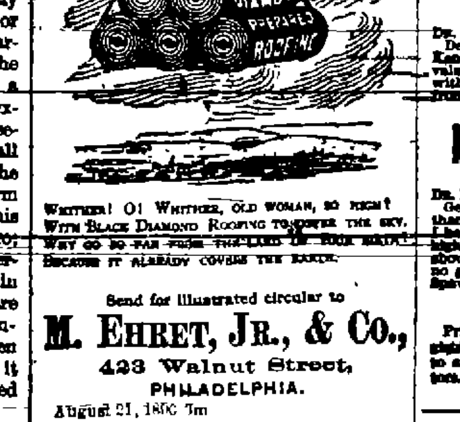

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for Home use [illegible] Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding [illegible] Price $5 to $50 [illegible]

EPHRAIM BROWN [illegible] Mass.

September 2, 1890 1y

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FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

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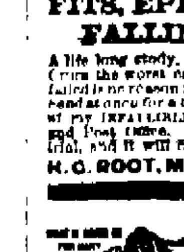

EYE, [illegible]

One of the [illegible] FREE [illegible]

St. Jacobs Oil Cures PROMPTLY AND PERFECTLY

BRUISES, SWELLINGS, CUTS, &c.

A bruise is a contusion, swellings are inflammations, cuts and wounds are alike disturbances to natural action through which the veins are clogged, circulation impeded, congestion sets in and pains ensue. Nature is impatient—it tries to right itself and pain is intensified. Bruises and swellings need a soothing influence, but in cuts and wounds hardly any one would pour a liquid remedy into a gaping wound. So soon as nature brings the parts together almost at once,

St. Jacobs Oil soothes, clears away abating inflammations heals the injured tissues and restores. Used according to directions, it helps nature and cures

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AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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LOOK!

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—MY NEW—

Friction Feed

IS A SUCCESS.

Come to my shop and see a saw carriage driven by this wonderful motor. We will give you a 90-mile ride free of charge. It is always harnessed and ready to go. Saw-mill men are particularly invited to come and take a "go easy."

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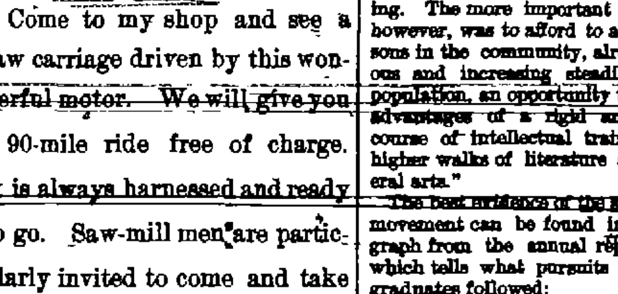

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Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
Wolcott Witter.

Columbus, Ohio, April 4, '90.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
Otto L. Hoffman.

Chittenango, N. Y., May 19, '90.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no bunch on the joint.
Respectfully,
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Monroe, La., May 3, '90.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
Marion Downes.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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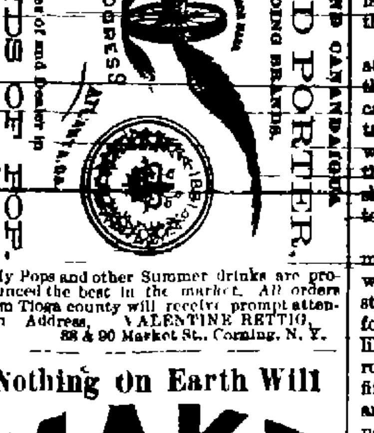

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SYRACUSE AND CANANDAIGUA THE LEADING BRANDS.

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Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. [illegible]

A DEAF MUTE COLLEGE.

The Wonderful Progress in the Education of the Deaf and Dumb

Very little is known about the ancient treatment of the deaf but Aristotle is credited with saying somewhere in his musty works that the deaf are wholly incapable of receiving intellectual instruction. History tells us, however, that deafness was sometimes deemed a visitation of divine wrath, and that the [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] save [illegible] [illegible] classed with the idiots and insane and treated as an outcast. This notion must have prevailed many centuries, for it was within the last 150 years that it was discovered that the deaf were capable of receiving intellectual instruction.

A college for deaf mutes was founded in the city of Washington about twenty-six years ago to combat the popular prejudice. The college grew and thrived. Few people know anything about the National Deaf Mute college, or the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, as it is known officially, at Kendall Green, Washington. A man who, had he lived 1,000 years ago, might have been roasted because he could neither hear nor speak today studies moral philosophy, the calculus and ancient and modern languages, and graduates from a college with a degree.

THE COLLEGE.

The Columbia institution was incorporated in 1867, and has since then been sustained by congress as an institution where deaf mute children living in the District of Columbia and children of soldiers and sailors should receive free education. Ample provision is also made for deaf mutes from the states and territories, who have not the means of defraying the expenses of tuition, which amount to $250 a year. The institution continued for seven years as an ordinary high school, but in 1864 it was decided to organize a collegiate department, and congress passed an act authorizing the institution to confer collegiate degrees. The institution was then divided into two departments, the school and the National Deaf Mute college. In one of his annual reports Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, the president of the college, says:

"The object of the directors in establishing a school of this grade, thus taking a step unprecedented in the history of deaf mute instruction, was in part to prove what had been doubted by some, that persons deprived of hearing and speech could, in spite of their disability, engage successfully in the advanced studies pursued in colleges for the hearing. The more important end in view, however, was to afford to a class of persons in the community, already numerous and increasing steadily with the population, an opportunity to secure the advantages of a rigid and thorough course of intellectual training in the higher walks of literature and the liberal arts."

The best evidence of the success of the movement can be found in this paragraph from the annual report of 1887, which tells what pursuits some of the graduates followed:

WHERE THE GRADUATES GO.

"Fifty who have gone out from the college have been engaged in teaching, one has entered the ministry, three have become editors and publishers of newspapers, three others have taken positions connected with journalism, ten have entered the civil service of the government, one while filling a position as instructor in a western institution has rendered important service to the coast survey as a microscopist, two have become accomplished draughtsmen in architects' offices, one has been repeatedly elected recorder of deeds in a southern city, and two others are recorders' clerks in the west.

"Another has been elected city treasurer and is at present cashier of a national bank, one has become eminent as a practical chemist and assayer, two have taken places in the faculty of their alma mater and are rendering valuable service as instructors, some have gone into mercantile and other offices, some have undertaken business on their own account, while not a few have chosen agricultural and mechanical pursuits in which the advantages of thorough mental training will give them a superiority over those not so well educated."

Congress has been liberal with the institution. In 1881 a fine gymnasium was completed, which cost $14,500. Most of the students in the college are graduates of the lower department of the institution, but not a few received their early education in separate local schools. The entire curriculum, including an introductory year, embraces a period of five years. Candidates for admission to the introductory class are examined in these subjects: The command of English as shown in oral or finger-spelled conversation; in rendering at sight paragraphs selected from school books and from newspapers; in extemporaneous English composition; arithmetic; history of the United States; history of England to the beginning of the reign of Henry VII; political geography; physical geography, and elements of natural philosophy.

The curriculum of the college is about the same as that of any other college. It includes mathematics, English, Latin, Greek, history, zoology, botany, chemistry, physics, physiology, French, German, logic, mental and moral science and political philosophy. The degrees which the college has conferred are: Bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of philosophy, master of arts, master of science and doctor of philosophy.—New York Sun.

No Fitting Necessary.

Women who find it difficult to spare the time and strength at the dressmaker's for the fitting and trying on of two or three gowns a season comment sometimes upon the trouble their more fashionable sisters must take who own dresses by scores. In point of fact the latter have an easier time getting twenty than the former three.

Most wealthy and dressy women have at their dressmaker's a gown form of themselves, which is a plaster of paris cast taken from life. Every detail of the corseted and bodiced figure to the waist line is accurately reproduced, and this half body is then mounted upon a skirt form of the same height as the costumer.

Madame or mademoiselle, as the case may be, then spends a single morning with her dressmaker choosing fabrics, studying effects, indicating occasions for which gowns will be needed and the like to accomplish the season's wardrobe. The costumes are made up and fitted to her counterfeit presentment and when finished sent home, often not needing the alteration of a single hook or loop.—New York Times.

Tapioca.

The [illegible] or [illegible] South [illegible] fully [illegible] Afri[illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] cultivated from the cassava[illegible] which are large and [illegible] frequently weighing as high as thirty pounds. They contain a milky juice, rich in starch but also rich in hydrocyanic acid, which makes the juice in its natural state a very deadly poison.

The acid is driven out by heat and the remainder of the juice is extracted by boiling. The grated root makes what is known in the tropics as cassava or cassava bread, and is used for food. The starch, extracted, is exported as Brazilian arrowroot, and tapioca is made from it by a heating process which bursts the starch granules and causes some chemical changes.—Good Housekeeping.

An Open Question.

[illegible]—Mamma, don't Quakers take [illegible]

[illegible]

New York People Eat Lots of Meat.

Besides the great influx of western meat the arrivals in New York at the great stock yards in Jersey City and the New York central yards in 1889 were [illegible] cattle, 500,000 calves, 2,000,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,750,000 hogs, making 270,000,000 pounds of beef, 36,000,000 pounds of veal, 80,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb and 382,500,000 pounds of pork. [illegible] with the western meats this makes for the amount of butchers' meat eaten by the 3,000,000 people in the metropolitan district—New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Yonkers and so on—somewhere about 470,000,000 pounds, 235,000 tons of beef, 76,000,000 pounds or 38,000 tons of veal, 85,000,000 pounds or 42,500 tons of mutton and lamb, and 276,500 pounds or 8,250 tons of pork last year. This makes a grand total of 458,750 tons of meat—907,500,000 pounds—consumed by New York and vicinity in one year. That means about one pound a day for each man, woman and child—twice as much as is eaten in London.—New York News.

A Good Place for a Fight.

"Dog fights were very popular in that town. One particularly lively party of sports had great luck in evading the police. They hunted high and low for them, but never found them. They don't know to this day where the fights were held."

"I suppose you know. Where were they held—if there's no harm in telling."

"Well, they were held in the cellar of the barn of the chief of police."—Lewiston Journal.

Why He Fled on Saturday.

Bjenks—Whither?

Bjones—As far from this town as I can get. Back Monday.

Bjenks—Wherefore?

Bjones—Because I see that our Sunday paper is to contain four hundred and fifty columns and eight supplements.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

A writer in Popular Gardening says: We know of no drug that can be used with safety which will keep cider perfectly sweet. Salicylic acid, one or two ounces to the barrel, is sometimes used and recommended, but we would not care to use "sweet cider" thus doctored as a beverage. A pound of mustard seed put into a barrel of cider will keep it in tolerably fair condition as long as kept bunged up tight and not disturbed otherwise. The only practical way of keeping cider perfectly sweet is by putting it in bottles, heating them and their contents to near the boiling point, and then sealing up air tight.

Enpepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead Enpepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle by Geo. M. Spalding, druggist.—No. 4.

—There are nearly 25,000 inmates in the various soldiers' homes

It Is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

—The Government contracts for 500,000,000 stamped envelopes annually.

The Buccaneers of Old

Flaunted the skull and cross bones, their ensign, defiantly at the masthead. Your modern pirate, not on the high seas, but upon the high reputation of standard remedies skulks under various disguises. His hole and corner traffic has never to any degree affected Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, although that standard invigorant and corrective has long been the shining mark at which his shafts have been directed. Cheap local bitters, composed of fiery unrectified stimulants, with an infusion, or extract possibly, of some tonic bark, are still sometimes recommended as identical with or similar to, or possessing virtues kindred to those of America's chosen family medicine. These perish speedily, while the great subduer and preventive of disease pursues its successful career, overcoming malaria, dyspepsia, nervousness, kidney troubles, constipation and rheumatic ailments, not only on this, but on many continents.—November.

—You can get 100 acres of land in Samoa for $1.84, and the taxes are only 39 cents a year.

Leading authorities say the only proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—Out of the 2,000,000 inhabitants in Norway, as many as 20,000 emigrate to the United States every year.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Geo. M. Spalding and A. C. Boland, druggists, Wellsboro.—mar. 15.–tf

—Michigan has 250 Chautauqua circles, with 5,000 members.

Hale's Honey is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c. $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

—Mrs. Powers, of Kingston, N. Y., is worth $3,000,000 and is 100 years old.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

—Powderly says that he has never drawn more than $3,000 a year of his $5,000 salary.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To The Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

—The straight stand up collar which barely misses meeting in the front is called "ultra correct."

Startling and Terrible

To the ear of affection is the sound of a dry, metallic cough, that seems as if a rattle were springing in the chest of the beloved one. Hasten to loosen it with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, the new medicinal [illegible] best [illegible] at present [illegible] [illegible] Druggists keep it. Prices 25c, 50 cents and $1. Great saving to buy large size.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The number of American patents last year reached 21,380 against 19,585 [illegible] 1888.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at Geo. M. Spalding's drug store.—4

A TORPEDO ATTACK AT NIGHT.

A Vivid Picture of "David" and "Goliath" in Modern Naval Warfare.

The opportunity comes—a dark night and tempestuous. The clouds have covered the stars like a pall, and there is a howling wind which drowns all other sounds. The pigmy vessel makes ready and puts to sea. It rushes along as swift as the wind and as silent as a calm. Big waves sometimes sweep over it from end to end as it plunges through the darkness, but they are not heeded. Small as it is, it is stanchly built and can stand the strain of storm as well as its adversary. All men save one are snugly shut inside, tending the flying engine and preparing the missile of destruction. This is a strange bolt, shaped like a cigar, over ten feet in length, and the crew place it in the bow tube. The man on deck stands behind a little iron tower which shields him from the shock of the waves, and there he steers the boat.

In the darkness they seek their adversary determinedly, and with deadly purpose, since they are the protectors of their native land. The boat searches for a time in vain, for the big ship has covered all lights and is lying like a sleeping monster upon the waves, awaiting morning to renew the havoc. Perhaps if the ship remained thus the little boat would never find her; but "Goliath" becomes uneasy: he fears "David" will make an attack, so he has determined to watch.

A dazzling cone of white light suddenly starts from a point in the darkness and broadens upon the water. Slowly it sweeps about over the sea in circling arcs. All at once the little boat is bathed in a brilliant, blinding glare. The monster's eye finds it! But in finding the enemy the battle ship has disclosed itself, and the dauntless little adversary steams straight forward at utmost speed. Streaks of flame are now shooting from under the white light, while the rattling reports of rifles and machine guns rise sharply above the wind's roar. Shot and small shell are falling about like hail upon the water, but the monster cannot keep the range of the onrushing boat, and the missiles fly wide of the mark.

Suddenly the great ship looms up—tall, long, shadowy, overpowering. It is not far off—almost near enough to be attacked. Yet a little closer, and the intrepid pigmy, still unharmed, slows and steadies, with that ominous black tube pointing toward the monster's blazing side. Shots are falling upon the boat, and the man who was steering has taken refuge in his iron tower; but inside there is a wheel, and he can steer as well as before, for around him on a level with his eyes are little slits through which he can see. Now seconds are precious if the brave little craft is to escape destruction. The moment has come! A lever is pulled, and from that black tube comes a short, hoarse roar. At once the little boat begins to turn, ready to escape with the speed of the wind.

But before the boat can turn a dull, heavy shock has jarred the sea. A gigantic column of white water rushes upward toward the black clouds. In it the tall masts of the monster ship seem to sway about and clash together. The banging of the guns is sharply succeeded by cries of human terror.

The mass of water falls back into the sea with a roaring crash and scatters over the waves in great wisps of glistening foam. The wind, sweeping on again, forms new waves over the disturbed water. The monster ship has disappeared—the Goliath of the deep is conquered by his pigmy antagonist.—John M. Ellicott in St. Nicholas.

Hog Cholera.

In the annual report of the Maine agricultural experiment station the veterinarian makes the following summary concerning hog cholera: "Hog cholera, a contagious disease, is caused by a bacillus, which multiplies in the large intestines principally, but also is found in the blood and all parts of the body before death. The disease occurs in all parts of the country, but particularly in the west and south, where large herds of hogs are kept. The best method of preventing outbreaks is to put all imported hogs in pens separate from other hogs, and keep them entirely separate for three or four weeks. If during this time they show no signs of sickness they can safely be put with other hogs.

"All affected hogs had better be killed and deeply buried or burned, but mistakes are often made and care should be exercised in making sure the sick hogs have hog cholera before they are destroyed. Pens where affected hogs have been kept should be cleaned and left vacant for six months." The most prominent symptoms of hog cholera, according to the authority quoted, are a loss of appetite, considerable elevation of temperature, constipation, followed before death by many fluid discharges. In some acute cases there is a little diarrhœa before death; in other cases it is a marked symptom for some days. Death may occur within two or three days of the time the first symptoms are noticed, or it may occur after three or four weeks.

Bee and Honey Statistics.

At the Rhode Island experiment station, where bees and honey come in for a share of attention, an interesting trial of the industry of bees was made last season by placing a hive on the scales and frequently recording its weight. Beginning on June 11, on which date no gain was made, the increase fluctuated from nothing to two and a quarter pounds per day. During July the greatest increase in any twenty-four hours was two and three-quarter pounds per day. This was a colony of fair strength, and the weighing was done between 4 and 5 a. m., before the bees left the hive. There were twenty days during which a decided gain was noticed, six in which no gain or loss took place and eighteen days of loss. The gain was twenty-two and a quarter pounds and the loss fifteen pounds, leaving a balance of seven and a quarter pounds. A bulletin from this same station places the value of the annual honey and wax production the same as that of the rice or hop crop of the country and but little short of buckwheat. It exceeds maple sirup and sugar, and also all the vegetable fibers excepting cotton, and yet not over 5 to 10 per cent. of those favorably situated for cultivating bees keep them.

Cost of Dairy Products.

Successful dairymen weigh, measure and count the cost of dairy products. Professor Whitcher, of the New Hampshire experiment station, finds that the milk from his herd costs an average of 2.74 cents per quart on good feed. The best cow produced it at a cost of 1.59 cents, while the milk of the poorest cow cost 4.26 cents. On a richer ration the cost from the best cow was reduced to 1.32 cents, while with the same cow fed on a poor, innutritious ration the cost went up to 5.35 cents per quart.

[illegible] There.

[illegible] this season [illegible]

A big [illegible] has been put up in [illegible]

Virginia is said to have the best crop of tobacco in twenty years.

The honey crop is reported short in most sections of the United States.

It is claimed that wherever put down for irrigation purposes the artesian wells of South Dakota have proved a success.

A ration of equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal makes a good feed for growing pigs.

Provided it can be kept dry and reasonably clean there is nothing better for the sleeping quarters of the hogs than a good dirt floor.

A Simple Plan

Mr. Youngman (after long thought)—Is there any way to find out what a woman thinks of you without proposing?

Mr. [illegible] (absently)—Yes, make [illegible]

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND & TAR

"Nothing Without Labor."

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the honey of the plant horehound, in chemical union with TAR BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or balm of gilead

Those who have used it say, that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is wonderfully remedial in all cases where the organs of respiration are affected, and that its action is unusually rapid. It contains nothing that can disorder the stomach, it has also an extremely agreeable flavor.

Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with croup and whooping cough.

Prices—25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle; largest cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. Cure in 1 Minute.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

The most effective external Remedy extant for the cure of skin diseases, and for beautifying the complexion

Sold by Druggists, 25c., 3 cakes, 60c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black and Brown, 50c.

"That 5/A Blanket is a dandy."

FREE—Get from your dealer free, the 5/A Book. It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/A Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

Ask for 5/A Five Mile, 5/A Boss Stable, 5/A Electric, 5/A Extra Test

30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

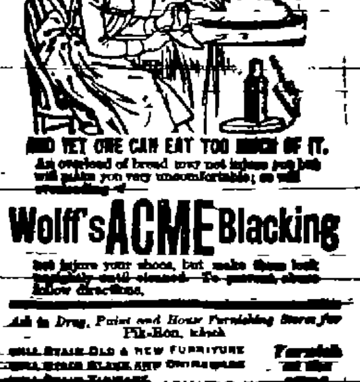
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL. Manuf'd by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

COLES HOTEL,

WELLSBORO, PA.

J. S. COLES, Proprietor.

This is the largest and best hotel in town. It has all the latest improvements,—steam heat, bath rooms, billiard rooms, reading room and a good sample room for commercial men. There are seventy large and pleasant sleeping-rooms. The hotel is located in the central part of town and has excellent accommodations for summer boarders. First-class stables attached. Wellsboro, Pa., April 30, 1887.



AND YET ONE CAN EAT TOO MUCH OF IT.

An overload of bread may not injure you but will make you very uncomfortable; so will overdoing of [illegible]

Wolff's ACME Blacking

[illegible] your shoes, but make them look [illegible]

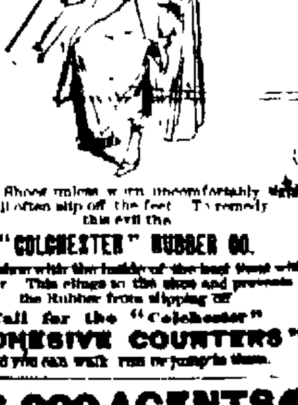
Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, which

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE, WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE, WILL STAIN TINWARE, WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS, WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND [illegible]

PIK-RON

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

NO MORE OF THIS!



Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight, will often slip off the feet. To remedy this evil the

"COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.

offer a shoe with the inside of the heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the Rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester" "ADHESIVE COUNTERS"

and you can walk, run or jump in them.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL 10 NEW PATENTS, EVERYWHERE.

One Agent made $168 in two days; another $[illegible] in one day. [illegible] Send a stamp for 125 pages.

[illegible]